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Sravana 18, 1888 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 9, 1966/Sravana 18, 1888 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Questions. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad.

Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Question No. 330.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Sir, I suggest that Question No. 345 also may be taken up along with this.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Sir, shall I answer them together?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he may read both the answers.

उर्वरकों का मूल्य

*330. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पाकिस्तान में उर्वरकों के मूल्य भारत में उर्वरकों के मूल्य की तुलना में केवल एक तिहाई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) भारत में इनके मूल्य की तुलना में अमरीका, कनाडा और जापान में उर्वरकों के क्या मूल्य हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Latest comparative figures of price of fertilisers are not available. However, the prices of fertilisers prevailing in Pakistan in 1961-62, as far as known to us were about one-third of those prevailing in India.

(b) and (c). Prices of fertilisers in India are high on account of high cost of production of indigenous fertiliser. In Pakistan subsidy of as much as 50 per cent provided by the Government appears to be the chief reason for the relatively low prices of fertilisers in that country. This is evident from the fact that fertiliser prices in Pakistan are even lower (by about 50 per cent) than the prices prevailing in agriculturally advanced countries like U.S.A., Canada and Japan.

The prices of fertilisers prevalent in U.S.A., Canada and Japan, based on F.A.O.'s. *Annual Review* 1964 (Fertilisers), are given below:

(In Rs. per tonne of plant nutrient)

Country	A. S.	Urea	Sirgle Super-phosphate	SuL of Potash	Muriate of Potash
India (1963-64)	1747	1338	1471	800	624
U.S.A. (1963-64)	1305		1057	..	471
Canada (1963-64)	1552	1267	1114	805	510
Japan (1963-64)	1257	1152	1091	662	462

कृषि कार्यों के लिये उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

+

*345. श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हांदा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कृषि कार्यों के लिये उर्वरकों की कुल आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगा लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्यौरा है; और

(ग) इस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The year-wise estimated requirements, indigenous production and imports necessary for the Fourth Five Year Plan are as given below:—

Year	(in million tonnes)			P205 (in million tonnes)			Import requirements K2O**
	Minimum requirements	Indigenous Production	Import requirements	Minimum requirements	Indigenous Production	Import requirements	
1966-67	1·05*	0·400	0·600	0·370	1·190	0·180	0·20
1967-68	1·45*	0·525	0·825	0·500	0·275	0·225	0·30
1968-69	1·70	0·763	0·937	0.650	0·365	0·285	0·45
1969-70	2·00	1·04	0·896	0·800	0·410	0·390	0·55
1970-71	2·40	1·700	1·000	0·520	0·480	0·70	0·70

*Include special allotments for High Yielding Varieties Programme.
**Entire requirements of Potash are imported.

The Government of India have decided that to the extent internal production falls short of the requirements, every attempt should be made to import the balance by giving the highest priority possible, after defence, for fertiliser imports.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सभा पटल पर जो विवरण रखा गया है उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि पाकिस्तान में उर्वरकों के मूल्य भारत की तुलना में पचास प्रतिशत कम है और कनाडा अमरीका जैसे देशों में तो उर्वरकों के मूल्य हैं वे बीस प्रतिशत कम हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से इस देश में उर्वरकों के मूल्य कम करने या पाकिस्तान की तरह उस स्तर तक इनकी कीमत को लाने में भारत सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है और जो कठिनाई है उसको दूर करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि पाकिस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर की प्राइस हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले में करीब करीब एक तिहाई है। यह भी सही है कि फोरेन

कंट्रोज में करीब करीब पन्द्रह से बीस परसेंट यह सस्ता है। इंडीजिनस फर्टिलाइजर भी काफी मंहगा पड़ता है। इम्पोर्टिड फर्टिलाइजर जो हम लाते हैं उस में फेट वगैरह जुड़ता है। जो पाकिस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर बहुत चीप है वह इसलिये चीप नहीं है कि उन्होंने कोई सस्ता फर्टिलाइजर बनाया है। उनकी स्थिति और हमारी स्थिति प्रोडक्शन में करीब करीब एक सी है। लेकिन वे पचास परसेंट डायरेक्ट फाइनेंशल सबसिडी देते हैं। इस पर इस वजह से वहां यह सस्ता है। सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है, विस्तार से विचार किया है तथा दूसरे मंत्रालय जो हैं उन से भी राय हुई है, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से भी राय हुई है। हम इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि फर्टिलाइजर की अधिक से अधिक अवेलेबिलिटी हम को करनी चाहिए क्योंकि इसकी डिमांड बहुत ज्यादा है। अभी चूंकि इसकी शार्टेज बहुत है इस वास्ते अगर गवर्नमेंट प्राइस को कम कर देती है तो इस में डिसइन्सेंटिव होगी।

जहां तक सबसिडी का ताल्लुक है, बहुत भारी वह होगी, भैंतड़ों करोड़ रुपया इस में आयेगा। इस लिये सबसिडी का अभी कोई सवाल नहीं है और यह प्रेक्टीकल भी नहीं है। इसलिये जो प्राइस आज है वही रहे।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इस वर्ष इस देश में उर्वरकों की कितनी आवश्यकता होगी, इस में से कितना विदेशों से मंगाया जायेगा और कितना इस देश में तैयार होगा? हमारे देश में पिछले साल जो उर्वरकों की कमी थी और इस में जो घोर बाजारी हुई उसको देखते हुए उर्वरकों के अभाव को दूर करने और उर्वरकों के वितरण की उचित व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है?

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र : इस वर्ष 1966-67 में हिसाब यह लगाया गया है कि इस साल करीब करीब बारह लाख टन फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता होगी। उनमें से सरकार ने करीब करीब दस लाख टन की व्यवस्था कर ली है जिसके में मोटे तौर से कह रहा हूं—करीब चार लाख टन इंडीजिनस प्रोडक्शन होगा और छः लाख टन इम्पोर्ट होगा। सरकार का प्रयास यह भी है कि अधिक से अधिक प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाया जाय और जो यूनिट्स आलरेडी प्रोडक्शन में हैं, पैट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री से कहा जा रहा है, कि वह उनके प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाये और इम्पोर्ट भी बढ़ाया गया है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पिछले साल उर्वरकों की कमी की वजह से काफी चोरबाजारी हुई थी। जो वितरण की व्यवस्था है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, यह मैंने पूछा था और इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बर साहिबान तीन तीन इन्टरवल सवाल कर देते हैं और कोई भाग रह जाता है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मेरा तो बहुत छोटा सवाल था और तो बहुत बड़े सवाल करते हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : विवरण से मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया कि जो कमी होगी उसको पूरा करने के लिये रक्षा के बाद उच्चतम प्राथमिकता उर्वरक के आयात को दी जाएगी। क्या सरकार इस सिद्धान्त को मानती है कि 2.8 मिलियन टन उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए अस्सी करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी या नहीं? क्या सरकार इसका इन्तजाम कर पाएगी

और अगर कर पाएगी तो फिर बाहर की विदेशी कम्पनियों को बुला कर, अमरीकी कम्पनी को बुला कर इस चीज को क्यों सरकार उनको बेशर्म शर्तों पर देना चाहती है?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): These are two different matters. The production of fertilizer is the concern of the Petroleum Ministry and it will take care of it. Still, I would like to answer the question. It is no doubt true that foreign exchange required is not outside our capacity to provide. But there is the other aspect also, how far do we have the capacity by ourselves to build the factories here in sufficient numbers. That will have to be taken into account by the Petroleum Ministry and they will have to build as many factories as possible in the public sector. For the rest they will have to make other arrangements.

श्री पृथ्वीसिंह : हिन्दुस्तान में बनने वाला जो रासायनिक खाद है इसको बनाने की जो कीमत आती है उस में और जो रासायनिक खाद दूसरों देशों से मंगाया जाता है उसकी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में क्या फर्क है, कितना अन्तर है?

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र : दोनों का हमने अन्दाजा लगाया है। पन्द्रह से बीस परसेंट का फर्क आता है। लेकिन वह फर्क भी कम हो जाता है जब फेट वगैरह का हिसाब हम लगाते हैं। तब अधिक से अधिक दस परसेंट का ही रह जाता है।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : पाकिस्तान में फर्टिलाइजर का भाव इसलिए बहुत कम है कि वहां की सरकार पचास परसेंट सबसिडी देती है। आज के इस संदर्भ में जबकि अनाज के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का नारा हम लगाते हैं क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि अब जबकि चौथी योजना फर्टिलाइजेशन के अन्तिम चरण में है हम भी पाकिस्तान की तरह फर्टिलाइजर पर सबसिडी दे कर इसको सस्ता करने का प्रयत्न करें ताकि हमारा अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ सके?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is this. Why has Pakistan reduced the price of fertilizers by 50 per cent? The farmers there are not accustomed and, therefore, not prepared to use fertilizer. So that, to give an incentive to the Pakistani peasants to use fertilizers and to get accustomed to it, in the initial stages they are given incentive by way of subsidy. As far as our country is concerned, it is not as if these high prices are standing in the way. As a matter of fact, in spite of the high prices, there is shortage and greater demand in India. Even after purchasing at the high prices which we have fixed, there is still blackmarketing, as pointed out by some hon. Members, because the economic price of fertilizer is great. So, certain farmers are prepared to pay a little higher price than the price fixed by Government. Therefore, if we give subsidy in a market where there is more pressure of demand and people are prepared to pay much higher price than we have fixed, that would give a greater margin for blackmarketing. Therefore, what is important is to produce within the country and import from outside sufficient quantities which will meet the entire demand. That is better than decreasing the price especially when even at this price the farmers are prepared to buy it.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : हमारे उर्वरकों की जो अधिक कीमत है उसका एक विशेष कारण यह है कि हमारा जो नोहाऊ है वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है दूसरे देशों से और इस वजह से हमारे यहां पर इसकी लागत अधिक आती है, क्या यह सही है? यदि यह सही है तो इसको उन्नत करने के लिए क्या उपाय आपने सोचे हैं, और कीमत को कम करने के क्या उपाय सोचे हैं? डी वैल्युएशन के बाद बाहर से जो फर्टिलाइजर आता है उसकी कीमत और इसकी कीमत में कितना फर्क रह जाएगा?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, in the existing factories, particularly in the public sector, the costly processes and, in some cases, out-of-date processes are being used for the purpose of fertilizer production. That is why the cost of production is fairly high. In the new factories which we are establishing we are having an economic size of 200,000 tons of nitrogen and also modern processes which would cut down the prices.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आधा जवाब आया है। मैंने पूछा था कि डीवैल्यूएशन से जो फर्टिलाइजर के दाम बढ़ जायेंगे उसका क्या फर्क रहेगा? He has not been able to tel' me the difference in cost of production due to devaluation.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिवैल्यूएशन जिस हद तक हुआ है, उसको काउंट कर लीजिए।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know what is there in the economy of Pakistan that they are able to give 50 per cent subsidy on the use of fertilizers. They have not devalued their rupee. They have doubled up their military potential during the last three months. Taking a lesson from Pakistan, so far as the fertilizer is concerned, will Government try to give some kind of incentive to the farmers of India in the use of fertilizers? I think it is no use saying that the farmers of India are fertilizer-conscious. Why should the Government not still give them some incentives?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would not try to analyse the economy of Pakistan. It also depends upon what is the quantity they distribute. Suppose I distribute only 1 lakh tons of fertilizers, I can afford to subsidize it. When we use 1 million tons, which goes on increasing to 2.5 million tons, from where will I get that order of money for subsidy? That is the real difficulty.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास : प्रश्न 345 के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में देश में उर्वरक की आवश्यकता और देश में उस के उत्पादन में जो फर्क पड़ेगा, उस का इम्पोर्ट किया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बारे में किसी कंट्री से एग्रीमेंट किया गया है, जिस के जरिये से चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान हमारे देश में उर्वरक का आयात किया जायेगा।

श्री श्यामनंदन मिश्र : जो स्टेटमेंट दिया गया है, उस से मालूम होता है कि जहां हमारी आवश्यकता 2.4 मिलियन टन होगी, वहां हमारा इन्डिजिनस प्रोडक्शन 1.7 मिलियन टन होगा और इसलिए बकिया करीब 7 लाख टन उर्वरक हमें इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा। इस संबंध में बराबर यू० एस० ए, कैनेडा और दूसरे कंट्रीज से बातचीत चल रही है। हम कई कंट्रीज से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और हम आशा करते हैं कि हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुसार उर्वरक आयात कर सकेंगे।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जैसा कि मेरे साथी, श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा है, सदन-पटल पर जो वक्तव्य रखा गया है, उस में आयात की मात्रा के संबंध में गोल-मटोल भाषा में बताया गया है : "टु दि एक्सटेंट इन्टर्नल प्रोडक्शन फाल्स शार्ट आफ दि रिक्वाइरमेंट्स"।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या "गोल-मटोल" शब्द संसदीय है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हिन्दी भाषा का उतना एक्सपर्ट नहीं हूं, जितने कि श्री द्विवेदी हैं। मैं क्या कह सकता हूं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : बिल्कुल पार्लियामेंटरी है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के पास पिछले साल और इस साल के बारे में कोई अनुमान है कि उर्वरक में कितना शार्टफाल होगा और कितना इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा। बजाये

ठीक फिगर्स देने के इस प्रकार के गोल-मटोल शब्दों का प्रयोग करने का क्या लाभ है? वह बतायें कि कितना शार्टफाल होगा, कितना आयात करना पड़ेगा, उस पर कितना विदेशी विनिमय लगेगा, आदि।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस वाक्य को हमें इसलिए इस्तेमाल करना पड़ा कि अगले सालों में हमारा जो टारगेट है, उस में कितना शार्टफाल होगा, यह हम हंड्रेड परसेंट नहीं कह सकते।

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी : हंड्रेड परसेंट न सही, पचास परसेंट ही कहिए।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : शार्टफाल कुछ न कुछ होता है। जहां तक इम्पोर्ट का संबंध है, करीब-करीब 4 लाख टन का प्रोडक्शन होगा और हम करीब 6 लाख टन नाइट्रोजनस फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट करेंगे : लास्ट यीअर हमारा प्रोडक्शन करीब 2 लाख टन हुआ और करीब 3 लाख टन—मैं राउंड फीगर्स बता रहा हूं—हम ने इम्पोर्ट किया। शार्टफाल लास्ट यीअर भी था। 4 लाख टन हमारा प्रोडक्शन था। हम चाहते थे कि वह 5 या 6 लाख टन हो, लेकिन उस में शार्टफाल हुआ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने शार्टफाल के कारण भी बताए हैं कि शार्ट यूनिट्स हैं, टैक्नीकल नो-हाऊ पूरा नहीं है, रा मैटीरियल, गैस और पावर वगैरह की सप्लाई में दिक्कत हो रही है। इस में कोई बात गोल-मोल नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य जो भी प्रश्न पूछना चाहें, उस का साफ साफ जवाब दिया जायेगा।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that the prevailing prices in Pakistan of agricultural machinery and other agricultural inputs almost bear the same ratio as that of fertilisers, namely, 1 to 3 and if so, why?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I am not in a position to compare that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that big agriculturists are fertiliser-minded and do not mind paying high prices for fertilisers, but the small farmers are in great difficulty? May I know whether any subsidy arrangement for them is proposed by the Government?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There is no proposal for any subsidy as such on nitrogenous fertilisers. On phosphatic fertilisers in some States there is a little subsidy of 25 per cent. We are not making any distinction on this account of inputs between big and small farmers.

Excise Duty Rebate to Sugar Industry

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*331. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia**
Shri Madhu Limaye
Shri Kishen Pattnayak
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow excise duty rebate to the sugar industry for crushing of sugarcane after the 30th April, 1966;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the financial implications involved as a result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir—on production of sugar in the months of May and June, 1966.

(b) The concession has been granted to compensate the sugar factories for fall in recovery of sugarcane during summer months.

(c) The rebate allowed is 25 per cent in basic excise duty on the additional production during the period subject to the condition that the quantity of sugar on which rebate is allowed shall not exceed 50 per cent

of the sugar production during the months of May and June, 1966. The total rebate is estimated at Rs. 35.5 lakhs.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो चीनी में कमी की जायेगी, उस से कितना फायदा —मैं तीन बातों में पूछ रहा हूं— चीनी खाने वालों को मिलेगा ?

Shri Shinde: As I have already explained in the statement, the excise rebate was granted because usually after the normal season, that is, during the months of May and June, there is a sudden fall in recovery and it is uneconomic for the sugar factories to go on crushing. So, had this concession not been granted, in many cases the factories would not have accepted the cane of sugarcane growers and the cane growers would have been in distress. In order to enable the factories to crush the sugarcane which would have remained uncrushed, this concession was extended. This was not a new system which was adopted this year alone. This policy has been in vogue for the last few years and even the Sugar Inquiry Commission under Shri Sen went into this and recommended in fact that the rebate principle should be adopted in the normal course, that is, for all the years.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I think, the straight answer to Dr. Lohia's question will be that it is not intended to give a lower price to the consumer; it is for the purpose of enabling the sugar factories to crush even substandard cane. But the consumer will be benefited by greater availability. That is all.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देखिये, मैं ने थोड़ा से में अपना सवाल पूछा था, लेकिन उस का ठीक जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो 25 पैसे का रिबेट—चीनी में कमी— दिया गया है, उस में और चीनी बनाते वक्त गन्ने से जो रस निकालते हैं, उस में क्या उन दोनों में संगति है, क्या वे बिल्कुल एक जैसे हैं ; और एक जैसे हैं, तब इन की बात ठीक है, लेकिन अगर 25 सैकड़ा ज्यादा है, तो खपत वाले को कुछ तो मिलना चाहिए न।

Shri C. Subramaniam: I am informed that even with the 25 per cent the sugar factories will have to bear a loss; but that will have to be adjusted by them.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा दूसरा सवाल जरा पहले सवालों को ले कर है, जिन का कभी जवाब नहीं मिलता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ जानना चाहता हूं कि जो चीनी का दाम खरीदने वाले को देना पड़ता है, उस में से कितना हिस्सा लागत और बुवाई का है, कितना हिस्सा विभिन्न प्रकार के सरकारी करों का है और कितना हिस्सा मुनाफे का है।

Shri Shinde: For the information of the hon. Member I may give the rough estimates of the percentages of the cost involved in sugar prices. These are all-India figures; Statewise it will differ from State to State. As far as the all-India figures are concerned, the cost of cane would constitute 43.5 per cent, conversion cost, that is, processing and other incidental costs, would constitute 23 per cent and taxes would constitute 33.5 per cent.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मुनाफा कुछ होता ही नहीं ? क्या यह सब चीनी मुफ्त में ही बनाई जा रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मुनाफा पहले लेते हैं, वह तो हम को मालूम ही है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ तो आप कृपा कीजिये कि मंत्री महोदय क्या जवाब देते हैं।

Shri Shinde: What should be the return that should be allowed to the sugar industry has been worked out on the basis of the recommendation of the Tariff Commission and the Tariff Commission has recommended that on employed capital 12 per cent return should be allowed. We have examined as to what is the return that is available to the sugar industry during the last few years and we find that this is between 12 and 13 or 14 per cent of the employed capital.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ गया है कि जब काश्तकार अपना गन्ना लेकर मिल में जाता है, तो उस गन्ने को पांच छः रोज तक तोला नहीं जाता है और इस तरह पांच छः रोज पड़े रहने की वजह से वह गन्ना सूख जाता है, जिस से काश्तकार को हानि होती है, यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है, ताकि भविष्य में मिल-मालिक इस तरह का काम न कर पायें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल रीबेट के बारे में है । श्री सिद्धान्ती ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : गन्ना उत्पन्न करने वाले किसानों को गन्ने का जो मूल्य दिया जाता है, उस मूल्य में कमी करने के बारे में क्या सरकार का मिल मालिकों से कोई षड्यंत्र तो नहीं है ?

Shri Shinde: The sugarcane price is not reduced. In order to enable the sugar factories to pay the minimum price that is announced every year by the Government, this concession was granted to the sugar industry. So, it is in the interest of the cane growers and, in addition, of the sugar factories.

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां आप 43 परसेंट दे रहे हैं, क्यूरा में 60 परसेंट दे रहे हैं और एक मन गन्ने में जो चार सेर चीनी तैयार होती है तो यह गवर्नमेंट कितना सेस, कितना टैक्स लेगी और कितना किसान को मिलना चाहिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री डी० डी० पुरी ।

श्री शिवनारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट क्वेश्चन है । एक मन गन्ने में पौने चार सेर चीनी होती है तो उसमें से कितना किसान को जाता है ?

Shri D. D. Puri: It has been stated that the industry is allowed a profit of 12 per cent on the employed capital. May I know if this 12 per cent does not include bonus, gratuity to labour and certain other items of cost of production?

Shri Shinde: The labour is necessarily included in the cost of production. As far as bonus is concerned, bonus is dependent on the amount of profit that is available to each unit. I have given the figures of cost of production and not of profit.

State Trading in Foodgrains

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*332. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the introduction of State Trading in entire foodgrains in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Government do not have any such proposal before them.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether the Government has recently introduced State trading in food

grains in some States and, if so, what is their experience and whether they want to extend it to other States also?

Shri Govinda Menon: There has been no State trading of the type mentioned in the question, that is to say, the introduction of State trading in entire foodgrains. That has not been recently introduced by any State.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know, if it is not entire foodgrains, what are the foodgrains in which State trading is there and the Government wants to extend to other States?

Shri Govinda Menon: There is no proposal to extend anything of this type. Entire foodgrains means all the production in any commoditty. No. such step has been taken by any State recent y.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I would like to know whether the Food Corporation has made any headway so far as the procurement is concerned in ary of the States.

Shri Govinda Menon: It is making headway.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether the Government, in principle, agrees that ultimately the State trading in foodgrains should be introduced?

Shri Govinda Menon: That we have not considered. But there is an extent of State trading even today.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the hoarding of the foodgrains and the rise in prices of these grains, may I know why Government has been so indifferent in the State trading of foodgrains.

Shri Govinda Menon: There is no indifference.

Demands of Food Corporation Employees

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*333. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the demands of the employees of the Food Corporation of India have been conceded by Government;

(b) if not, which of the demands are still outstanding; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to arrive at a negotiated settlement?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). The reference apparently is to the demands of the employees of the Food Department in connection with their transfer to the Food Corporation of India. The terms and conditions under which such transfers should be effected are still under the consideration of the Government and will be finalised only after full consideration of the demands made in this behalf by the Staff Associations concerned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Last time, in reply to a similar question, to a Short Notice Question or a Call Attention Notice, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Subramaniam, said that all other items including seniority and other things had been settled and that the only one item which was still unsettled was whether article 311 of the Constitution should be made applicable to these employees to safeguard their interests. I want to know whether that is the only problem which is still unresolved or there are other problems also and, if so, what are those problems.

Shri Govinda Menon: Even that question has been settled. The Government have now decided that the guarantee given to Government employees under article 311 of the Constitution should be extended to these persons also. There was a discussion on 3rd August, 1966, on an amendment to the Food Corporation Act which was prepared and the matter is proceeding now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether this amendment will be brought in consultation with the employees of the Food Department who have now been transferred to the Food Corporation and if so, when all matters, including this matter, are likely to be finalised.

Shri Govinda Menon: From time to time discussions are being held with the representatives of the employees' associations.

Mr. Speaker: When will it be finalised?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We expect the amendment to be brought in the November session. Before that, we will be able to finalise all the things.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what is the reason for the delay in deciding on the simple question of transfer of employees of Food Department to the Food Corporation?

Shri Govinda Menon: All the questions have been settled and now the draft of the Bill for amending the Act is ready and as was stated, it is proposed or hoped to bring the legislation in the next session of Parliament.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फूड कार्पोरेशन के जिन कर्मचारियों की मांगों से सम्बन्धित यह प्रश्न है, इन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है, कितना इन के वेतन पर व्यय होता है और अब तक इस कारपोरेशन ने कितना ट्रान्सफर किया ?

Shri Govinda Menon: The demands of these employees have been that on transfer to the Food Corporation. . .

Mr. Speaker: The question is what is the total expenditure.

Shri Govinda Menon: I would like to have notice to give that figure.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the service conditions of about 20,000 employees who are going to be transferred or who have been transferred to the Food Corporation have been finalised and whether they will continue to enjoy the service conditions which they enjoyed under the Government of India or they will be asked to resign from the Government?

Shri Govinda Menon: They will continue to enjoy all the privileges.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: My question was whether they would continue to be in government service. Enjoying the privileges is another question. I want to know whether they will continue to be in government service.

Shri Govinda Menon: They themselves have made no such demands. They only wanted the privileges to be extended.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It should be made clear as to whether they would cease to be government employees.

Shri C. Subramaniam: They become employees of the Food Corporation of India. But in getting transferred to the Food Corporation of India, whatever privileges they enjoyed in government service will be made available to them. But nonetheless they would be servants of the Food Corporation of India and not government servants. That should be made clear.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the salient points of achievements

made so far by the Food Corporation? When was it established and how much money has been spent so far on it?

Shri Govinda Menon: If it arises out of this question, the answer is that the Food Corporation was established on 1st January, 1965, and it is progressing from month to month in its achievements.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the salient points of achievements?

Mr. Speaker: The achievements are so many that they cannot be described during Question Hour.

Air Corporations

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*334. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1575 on the 10th May, 1966 regarding Air Corporations and state:

(a) whether the charges in the letter to the Secretary have since been examined;

(b) if so, how many charges have been found to be *prima facie* true and require a judicial probe;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a public inquiry; and

(d) whether any departmental or other action has been taken against the officers involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir. The result of the examination has already been conveyed to the hon. member.

(b) and (d). As the hon. member is aware the cases of 'P' form are within the cognisance of the Enforcement Directorate. The Corporation has found seven officers answerable of whom four are in the service of the Corporation. Disciplinary proceedings are being taken against them. As regards Shri Bakshi who is under suspension, the inquiry has been completed and orders are likely to be passed in the course of a week. In the defalcation case in Hong Kong the official concerned is being prosecuted. In the ammunition case the officials who sent it without authority have been reprimanded.

As regards Shri Rustomji, action will be considered after the Bakshi case is disposed of. In no other case is it necessary to take any action, but, as the hon. member is aware, Air-India have been asked to place all the matters before the Board with a view to bringing before it the general question of laxity in the working of the Commercial Department. The Board is meeting on the 19th August. After the Board's decision is known, the matter will be further considered by Government.

(c) Government consider that so far as these matters are concerned they are quite competent to deal with them and any issues that may arise and it is not necessary to have any public inquiry.

श्री किशन पटनायक : पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि करीब 132 केसेज के बारे में इन्क्वायरी अभी तक खत्म नहीं हुई है, क्योंकि एविडेन्सेज मिल नहीं रही हैं। इस का एक कारण यह हो सकता है कि एन्फोर्समेन्ट डाइरेक्टोरेट को जितने कागजात चाहियें, वे नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं और उनको हासिल करना एन्फोर्समेन्ट डाइरेक्टोरेट की पावर के अन्दर नहीं है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर इसका यही कारण है तो इन मामलों को सी० बी० आई० को, जिनके पास ज्यादा शक्ति है, क्यों नहीं सौंप जा रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: Why are they not being entrusted to the CBI for inquiry?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The Enforcement Directorate is quite competent to deal with this, and they are investi-

gating the matter further. As for the remaining cases, the investigations are pending, and they are pursuing the matter and checking up the records with the Reserve Bank as well as the Air India.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether they are feeling any difficulty in getting the records that are necessary.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There are some difficulties because these are cases relating to 1963-64. Certain counterfoils, the reservation tickets, the passenger manifests etc. are not kept in record because they are destroyed periodically. Certain portions of the documents required are not in existence, because they are not continuously maintained.

Mr. Speaker: These are different things. It may be that on account of the fact that some documents have been destroyed there may be certain inherent difficulties. The question is whether they are feeling any difficulty in getting the papers which might be available because they might not be getting co-operation.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The corporation is giving all co-operation. All the papers are being shown to them.

श्री किशन पटनायक : एक अफ़सर के खिलाफ़ यह शिकायत थी और पिछली बार पूछा भी गया था, कि एक फर्जी टेलेक्स मैसेज के ऊपर पी० एम० हासिल किया गया था और वह उसके बाद अमरीका गया था, उसके बारे में क्या हुआ ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There was some doubt about the correctness of the TELEX message and that was verified; the correctness of the TELEX message from New York has been established and there is no further case to be investigated in that respect.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने पिछली बार यहां सिद्धान्त के रूप में कहा था कि जब तक ये एयर इंडिया कारपोरेशन के नौकर रहते हैं और अपराध करते हैं, तब तो सरकार उसकी तहकीकात करती है, लेकिन अगर निजी व्यवसाय में उनको नौकरी मिल जाती है, पिछली दफ़ा एक मामला ऐसा आया भी था कि उसको ऊंची नौकरी मिल गई थी, उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर सकती है ? यहां सदन में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था और खास तौर से इस प्रसंग में कि पी०फार्म और पासपोर्ट तक बिना हासिल किये हुए, लोग सफ़र करते रहे हैं। न जाने कितने हीरे, मोती, कागजात विदेशी मुद्रा का हेर-फेर चलता रहा है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय आज अपने उस सिद्धान्त को पुनर्स्थापन करने का विचार कर रहे हैं और कहेंगे कि निजी व्यवसाय में ऐसे अपराधी लोगों के जाने पर भी तहकीकात कर के उनके ऊपर पूरी कार्यवाही करेंगे, बरखास्त करेंगे, उनकी सारी सम्पत्ति की जब्ती करेंगे ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yesterday we had a half-an-hour discussion about it, and I had explained the whole case yesterday evening. Some of the officers have resigned. Our legal advice was that when in a corporation under the terms of service there is a clause to the effect that the coporation could send away an employee with a month's notice, the employee could also resign after giving a month's notice. But if there is any crime committed by the employee, the Enforcement Directorate, in spite of his resignation and his going and joining some other servee, can go into the matter, and he could be called, his evidence recorded and punishment also imposed. That process is going on, in spite of the resignation of the officer and his joining some other private concern.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How long will it take?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मंत्री महोदय ने बिल्कुल साफ़ ये शब्द इस्तेमाल किये थे

Mr. Speaker: मुझे भी याद आता है Perhaps, it was said the other day that when somebody retired and went into

employment under a private company or a private individual there was nothing that Government could do after that.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, the Enforcement Directorate is continuing the investigations.....

Shri Daji: The question is being confused.

Mr. Speaker: If there is already some case registered, the Enforcement or any other agency can pursue it to its conclusion. But whether, when one person goes out into the employment of an individual or private company and there is nothing pending against him, can he be chased after some facts come to light, that is, after he has joined private service? Is that the question?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, इससे भी आगे कुछ है । जब सरकार इतने व्यवसायों में खाली शिकायत पर गिरफ्तारी करती है, तो सरकार इनकी भी गिरफ्तारी करेगी, सम्पत्ति जब्त करेगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका सवाल तो यही है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इन सारी चीजों को मिला कर, क्या मंत्री महोदय उस सिद्धान्त का यहां प्रतिपादन करेंगे ।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is exactly what I said. When an employee resigns, you cannot prevent him from doing so. That was the advice given to us because it is a mutual contract beneficial to both the company and the individual. The Company can also send away an employee on a month's notice if it is not satisfied with his services. The employee similarly can get away, resign on a month's notice. Even presuming that he goes away and joins some other company, the Enforcement Directorate has the legal power to examine him and if there is some guilt, they can punish him. That is being pursued now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप उत्तर से सन्तुष्ट हो गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो हमेशा ही आपके सवाल और जवाब से सन्तुष्ट हो जाता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरे सवाल से ही नहीं, क्या आप उनके जवाब से सन्तुष्ट हो गये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब के लिए भी मैंने साथ ही कहा है ।

Shri Daji: The question is not about criminal liability. In cases where criminal libility is involved, the Enforcement Drectorate can pursue it. But the question becomes pertinent if it is not a criminal liability but an irregularity or misconduct on the part of an employee of the Corporation. If it is not a violation of a law or bye-law but of a code prescribed by the Corporation, in such cases if he goes into the private sector, can be the pursued?

Mr. Speaker: He is putting a hypothetical question of law. Legal opinion cannot be taken here..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Daji: My question is: where a serious irregularity has been unearthed, where the offence is that the employee brought in contraband amunition on board the aircraft endangering the lives of the passengers and of the crew, when such a serious misconduct has been established, he has been let off with only a reprimand. Is it a sufficient punishment? The punishment has been so light and negligible.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The case that is referred to is quite a different one from the one mentioned by Dr Lohia. What Dr. Lohia asked was in respect of persons who have left the service of Air India....

Shri Daji: That was not my question.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Let him please listen. To the question whether a person who has left the service of Air India can still be brought to book for certain irregularities committed by him, the answer given was that such a person was not free from the clutches of law, he can be brought to book and punished.

Shri Daji: My question is not that. The Minister said that one officer has been prosecuted out of four. One officer brought contraband ammunition in an aeroplane. . .

Shri C. M. Poonacha: He is still in the service of Air India.

Shri Daji: When there is such a serious misconduct like bringing in contraband ammunition; when first of all, it is a smuggling offence and secondly, when he endangered the lives of all the passengers and crew, why is it that the officer concerned has been let off with only a reprimand?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sack him, and send him to jail.

Shri Daji: Is it because he is a big boss?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: It is not that. The Corporation has considered all aspects of the question....

Shri Daji: What are the aspects?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We may not agree with the decision taken by it. I am only narrating the decision taken by the Corporation. The Corporation has inquired into it and has taken some action. As to whether it is light or severe is a different matter.

Shri Daji: This is not a full answer to my question.

Mr. Speaker: We cannot discuss here the actual punishment given to a person and say that it ought to have been higher.

Shri Daji: For bringing in ammunition only a reprimand?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow here a discussion during question hour as to whether the pnishment meted out to an individual should be more severe or more lenient and so on.

General Election in J. and K.

*335. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state the broad outlines of the steps taken to hold General Elections in Jammu and Kashmir?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The broad outlines of the steps taken and to be taken to hold General Elections in Jammu and Kashmir may be stated as follows:—

(1) It has been decided that the six seats in the Lok Sabha allotted to the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be filled by persons chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies. For this purpose article 81 of the Constitution has been amended in its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir by C. O. 75, dated the 29th June, 1966. That article as amended in its application to the State of Jammu and Kashmir provides *inter alia* that:—

(i) the State of Jammu and Kashmir shall be divided into six single-member territorial constituencies by the Delimitation Commission of India constituted under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962 in accordance with such procedure as the Commission may deem fit;

(ii) the constituencies shall as far as practicable be geographically compact areas and in delimiting them regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units, facilities of communications and public convenience.

(2) In pursuance of these provisions of article 81 as amended, the work in connection with the delimitation of parliamentary constituencies will be started in the course of a few days by the Delimitation Commission of India.

(3) In the meantime the preparation of electoral rolls for the parliamentary constituencies in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has already been started and the rolls are expected to be ready in November, 1966.

(4) So far as the General Elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Jammu and Kashmir are concerned, those elections are held under the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957. That Act has recently been amended to provide that the assembly constituencies in that State shall be delimited by a Delimitation Commission to be appointed by the State Government for the purpose. The personnel of the State Delimitation Commission will be the same as the personnel of the Delimitation Commission of India. In other words, the Chairman and Members of the Delimitation Commission of India will be respectively the Chairman and Members of the State Delimitation Commission. Delimitation work in connection with the assembly constituencies will also start in the course of a few days.

(5) The electoral rolls for the assembly constituencies are prepared under the State Representation of the People Act. These rolls, however, cannot be utilized for the electoral rolls of the parliamentary constituencies because whereas the electoral rolls for the parliamentary constituencies are based on citizenship of India, the electoral rolls of the Assembly constituencies of Jammu and Kashmir are based on permanent residence in that State.

The preparation of electoral rolls for the assembly constituencies is also in progress and will be completed at about the same time as the electoral rolls of parliamentary constituencies.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह इजाजत दीजिये कि जितना लम्बा उन्होंने जवाब दिया है उतना ही लम्बा मैं सप्लीमेंटरी करूं ।

मंत्री महोदय द्वारा यह नहीं बतलाया गया है कि यह डाइरेक्ट एलैक्शंस होंगे या पहले की तरह से अपने-अपने लोग भर लिये जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कहा गया है कि डाइरेक्ट एलैक्शन होगा ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मुझे बतला दिया दिया जाय कि किस तरह से होगा ? जैसे यहां 5 एम० एल० एज० की सीट्स के ऊपर एक एम० पी० की सीट होगी तो वहां का क्या हिसाब होगा ? पार्लियामेंटरी सीट वहां 8 के ऊपर होंगी या 7 के ऊपर होंगी ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I also pointed out, it may have escaped the notice of the hon. Member, that whereas the qualification for representation to the Lok Sabha is citizenship of India, you have got a residential qualification for representation to the State Assembly.

Mr. Speaker: How many State Legislative Assembly seats will be equal to one Parliamentary seat?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I am not able to say that. I can get the information.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद जिनको कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने निर्दोष साबित किया है और वहां की जनता की आंखों में भी वह

निर्दोष हैं तो उन के एलैक्शन को वैलिड करार दिया जायगा और उन्हें दुबारा एलैक्शन लड़ने की जहमत गवारा नहीं करनी पड़ेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यह वायदा यह कैसे कर लेंगे ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : फिर और कौन कर सकता है ? एक शख्स के साथ गवर्नमेंट की बेइंसाफी हुई है तो उस बेइंसाफी को गवर्नमेंट ही खत्म कर सकती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब, यह गवर्नमेंट आर्डर नहीं दे सकती कि उस का कर दिया जाय ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Government have been approached from time to time by a few thousand persons from Punjab who are permanently settled in Jammu and Kashmir and who till now have not been given the right of vote, and as far as the delimitation of constituencies for Parliamentary seats is concerned, may I know whether the Government will categoricaliy say that the right of vote will be given to them as far as Parliamentary seats are concerned?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I cannot put it higher than what I have already stated. Here deliberately, citizenship of India is the criterion, and I dare say that the Delimitation Commission will have in their purview any person staying there. That is what the hon. Member is thinking of.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the Portuguese National Assembly, they have made provision for the representation of Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli even though they are parts of India. May I know if, in the Jammu and Kashmir Assembly, and so far as representation in Parliament is concerned, any kind of provision will be made for the representation of the people from Azad Kashmir and from those areas which have been ceded by Pakistan to China?

Mr. Speaker: How can that be done? (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the election to the Jammu and Kashmir State Assembly and for Parliament would be held simultaneously along with the general elections in other parts of the country?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: It is too early to say; I cannot say anything further except to say that it is just possible, if it is the early part of February; the climatic conditions and other things may intervene. I am unable to say whether it will be possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. You have overruled the question asked by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma. Under article 1 of the Constitution, the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State is part of India, and they have always said that the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State is an integral part of India, of the Indian Union. Again, a new law has been passed extending the jurisdiction of the Election Commission to Jammu and Kashmir. The Election Commission is now delimiting constituencies. The Election Commission, therefore, whose authority has been extended to the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State, must, and will have to give some representation to, will have to make some provision for the future representation of, the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir including the occupied part of Jammu and Kashmir. Hw can you rule that question out of order?

Shri D. C. Sharma: My hon. friend Shri Kamath is a constitutional expert, and I think what he has stated is correct and it has to be taken into account.

Shri Tyagi: The seats may be kept vacant in the meantime.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The answer has not come, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask him. Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know when the work of delimitation will start in Kashmir and what will be the number of members of the advisory body of the Delimitation Committee from the State?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The Commission is the same Commission which is going there in a few days. Regarding the advisory body, I am not able to say about it, but I can give it later on.

श्री गोपालदत्त मैंगी : पार्लियामेंटरी सीट के लिए तो वहां जो लोग पंजाब से गए हैं और वहां बैठ गए हैं उन्हें वोट देने का हक होगा लेकिन जम्मू व काश्मीर रियासत की असेम्बली के एलैक्शन के लिए उन्हें वोट देने का हक नहीं होगा क्योंकि वह वहां के परमानेंट सिटीजन नहीं हैं हालांकि वह वहां पर 18 वर्ष से रह रहे हैं तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी उन को वहां पर और कितने वर्ष बैठना पड़ेगा जिससे कि उन्हें रियासत की असेम्बली के लिए भी वोट देने का हक मिलेगा ?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I do not think that arises out of this question. But it depends on the . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: It is a very important question. They have been there for 18 years and have not yet got the right of suffrage.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इन को सोच कर बोलने के लिए कहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने सोच लिया होगा ।

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) : इस वक्त जो कानून है वह यह है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन जम्मू एण्ड काश्मीर और रिप्रजेंटेशन आफ़ पीपुल्स ऐक्ट जम्मू एंड काश्मीर वह लागू है और उस में परमानैंट रेज़ीडैंट की बेसिस पर एलैक्शन असेम्बली का होता है । उस में परमानेंट रैजीडेंट की जो तारीफ़ है वह मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में वह नहीं आते जो पंजाब से गये हैं ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : चीज यह है कि कोई आता है या नहीं आता है यह मौजूदा तारीफ पर मुनहसर है, और आइन्दा के लिये क्या होना चाहिये, इस पर गौर किया जायगा । (**व्यवधान**) ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इसी लिये कहा गया कि पहले सोच कर उत्तर दिया जाये । . . . (**व्यवधान**) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब दे दिया है । जो इत्तला उन के पास थी वह उन्होंने दे दी ।

Shri Tyagi: Will the hon. Minister make it quite clear that occupied Kashmir being an integral part of India, the seats which go to their share in Parliament will be kept vacant until we can have a free election there, as is the case in the Kashmir Legislative Assembly? I know they are keeping a number of seats vacant on account of their not being able to hold elections in occupied Kashmir. Likewise will their share be kept vacant here also until we reoccupy it?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I shall certainly convey this to the Delimitation Commission. So far as this portion is concerned, they may say it may be possible to delimit it through the map. I will convey it to the Commission.

Shri Hem Barua: In Assam, Pakistani infiltrators or migrants who have settled in Assam for 10 or 15 years have got citizenship rights and voting rights. But here is an instance of people going from Punjab to Kashmir and staying there for as many as 18 years and, there has been no provision to accept them as voters in Jammu and Kashmir. This is an invidious

distinction. By this action, the Government are trying to reduce these people migrating from Punjab to Kashmir to the position of second-rate citizens in India....

Shri Gopal Datt Mengi: Not only that; they are Stateless people.

Shri Hem Barua: . . . whereas you have granted this right to people coming from Pakistan and settling down in Assam. In this context, may I know whether our Government are planning to take any measures, if necessary to amend the Constitution and abrogate article 370, which is the impediment in this particular matter, and give franchise rights to the people who have migrated from Punjab and settled in Jammu and Kashmir?

Shri G. S. Pathak: At the present moment, there is no proposal before the Government to amend article 370 of the Constitution. What the hon. member has stated will be conveyed to the Government. (*Interruptions*). Whatever the hon. member has stated will be borne in mind.

Shri Hem Barua: This is a very important matter. When this question of textbooks containing incriminating facts cropped up on the floor of the House and it was conveyed to the Kashmir Government there was resentment in the Kashmir Government circles against Parliament and against the Government of India also, because of the fact that article 370 remains. Therefore, besides bringing this to the notice of the Government there, may I know whether the Law Ministry is going to insist on this that they must be given citizenship and franchise rights?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that this would be borne in mind. At the most it is a suggestion for action.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister of Law, who is a very knowledgeable person, has failed to distinguish between infiltrators from Pakistan who have been granted citizenship rights after three years' stay and whose cases are still under examination, and between those Punjabis—Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims—who have gone there to J & K State and have settled there for the last 18 years. He has failed to make a distinction between them, and I want to bring home this distinction.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not a point of order that I have to answer.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, my point of order arises out of this. Is it permissible for a member of the Treasury Benches, and the Law Minister of Government at that, to state before the House a legal position which does not exist as a fact. For instance, the Minister has stated that by adaptation of Constitutional Order the Representation of the People Act, as regards parliamentary representation, has been made applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir under the existing provisions of Article 370. The question, therefore, arises whether it was not possible for the Government here to make the definition of the word "electors" as it occurs in the Representation of the People Act, of India, to make it applicable to the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of People Act, 1957?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not a point of order that I have to answer.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Sir, I want to have your ruling on this, whether such inconsistent legal position is allowed to be placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: If it is inconsistent, there may be other remedies. There is no point of order.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Sir, my point of order is simple. According to our Constitution a voter is entitled to vote both for the parliamentary constituency as well as the Assembly constituency. Therefore, a voter for

the Assembly constituency in Jammu and Kashmir cannot be disallowed to vote for the parliamentary constituency. Formerly there was no election to Parliament. Now we are going to have election there for the Parliament, and when there is election for Parliament a voter for the Assembly constituency cannot be disallowed to vote for the parliamentary constituency under the present Constitution of India which is applicable to that parliamentary constituency . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members are forgetting that there is a Constitution also for Jammu and Kashmir and a Representation of Peoples Act.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Our Constitution over-rides that.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order.

Shri Hem Barua: Our Constitution has been successfully violated by the Law Minister.

Integrated Tourism Development Programme

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*336. **Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1459 on the 3rd May, 1966 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the matter of formulation of the Integrated Tourists Development Programme;

(b) whether the States have sent their final proposals in the matter; and

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes with the total outlay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh): (a) The details of the schemes for integrated development of tourist centres/areas are still being worked out.

(b) Some of the State Governments have sent in their proposals while those from other States are still awaited.

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes will depend upon the final size and scope of the various components of each scheme and can be calculated only when the programme as a whole is finalised.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: The hon. Deputy Minister was pleased to say that some of the States have sent in their schemes. May I know whether the Government of Mysore has sent in any schemes under this integrated development programme; if so, the names of the schemes and the cost thereof?

Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh: The State of Mysore has already sent in the schemes and these are being examined now.

Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Is it true that foreign exchange earnings in the Third Plan have decreased and this progrmme is intended to boost up the foreign exchange earnings?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The new schemes are being worked out and the State Governments are sending their recommendations. Depending on availability of funds here we shall take up a selected few in India and develop them so that we can attract some foreign tourists.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I want a clarification from you. Could you contest a seat for the Lok Sabha from Jammu and Kashmir?

Mr. Speaker: No, I cannot.

Shri Hem Barua: Why?

Mr. Speaker: There is a Short Notice Question. Shri Mohan Swarup. He is absent. We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Vegetable Ghee in Delhi

***337. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the result of an inquiry into the shortage of vegetable ghee in Delhi; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The enquiry revealed that while Delhi received normal supply of vanaspati the shortage was caused partly by heavier movement to places outside Delhi and partly by increased demand during April-May, 1966 due to the marriage season.

(b) The following steps have been taken:—

(1) Movement of vanaspati outside Delhi by persons other than producers has been banned with effect from 31-5-66.

(2) Wholesale and retail trade in vanaspati in Delhi has been brought under statutory control with effect from 6-6-66. Under this, the dealers are required to obtain a licence for the purpose from the Delhi Administration, maintain stocks and sales registers and display stocks and prices of vanaspati at the start of each day. They are also prohibited from charging prices in excess of those fixed by the Government or by the manufacturers (as the case may be) for the appropriate stage of sale.

मण्डी में कम अनाज आना

*338. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मण्डी में प्रमुख अनाजों की आवक कम हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मल्यों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी, हां । चालू सीजन में महत्वपूर्ण खाद्यान्नों की मंडियों में आमद गत सीजन की अपेक्षा कम हुई ।

(ख) भावों में बढ़ोतरी का एक अंशदायी कारण मंडियों में कम आमद का होना रहा है । चावल के थोक भावों का अखिल भारतीय सूचांक अक्तूबर, 1965 के 141 से बढ़कर जून, 1966 में 167 और गेहूं का अप्रैल, 1966 के 135 से बढ़कर जून, 1966 में 142 तक पहुंच गया । चालू सीजन में मोटे अनाजों के सूचकांकों में भी बढ़ोत्तरी का रुख आया ।

River Steam Navigation Company

***339. Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the River Steam Navigation establishment in Assam is in a

position to carry on river transport in view of the difficulties created by Indo-Pakistan conflict; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to keep this river transport going?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). With the vessels of the Company available in the Assam region at the time of the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited are providing internal river services in Assam from Jogigopa to Dibrugarh.

Credit to Consumer Cooperative Stores

***340. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directive to the Cooperative Banks to allow certain amount of credit to the Consumer Cooperative Stores for buying goods in credit;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof, and the benefits sought to be achieved by such directive; and

(c) whether it will be applicable throughout the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). No such directive has been issued and, therefore, the questions do not arise. Consumer cooperative stores stand in need of working capital for running their business. They have, therefore, to raise loans from banks; but the banks have been reluctant to make sizeable advances for want of adequate security. In order to encourage the banks to liberalise their loaning policies the Government of India have agreed to stand guarantee to the extent of 25 per cent. of all loans advanced by them to consumer cooperatives for the procurement of goods which will be pledged or hypothecated to the banks.

River Steam Navigation Company

***341. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss suffered by the nationalised River Steam Navigation Company so far on account of suspension of its services through Pakistan waters; and

(b) the progress made in the talks with Pakistan to open this water river route for traffic between Assam and Calcutta and for securing release of the ships and vessels belonging to the Company?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The loss suffered by the Company during the year 1965 is estimated at Rs. 230 lakhs. A considerable portion of this is due to the suspension of the Company's river services through East Pakistan. The figures of loss for the year 1966 are not yet available.

(b) The matter is still under negotiation with the Government of Pakistan.

Additional Water for Suratgarh Farm

***342. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a committee to examine the possibility of providing 100 cusecs of additional water for Suratgarh Mechanised Farm in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the committee and the extent to which they have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has yet to submit its report.

Prices of Wheat and Rice

***343. Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the prices at which wheat, rice and bajra was procured by State Governments and prices at which they are selling them through Fair Price Shops;

(b) whether the prices have been fixed on no-profit-no-loss basis;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the prices of these foodgrains at which the Central Government have been supplying to the State Governments grains procured by the Food Corporation of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The Food Corporation of India is procuring rice and wheat only and not Bajra. A statement showing the issue prices of rice and wheat supplied to the State Governments from the Central Government stocks is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6711/66]. These prices are also applicable to stocks procured by the Food Corporation of India and supplied to State Governments by the Central Government.

Development Blocks in States

***344. Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the future of Development Blocks in various States in India;

(a) whether the experiment of abolition of the posts of Block Development Officers in Madhya Pradesh has proved to be economical without affecting the working of the Community Development Blocks and if so, whether this experiment is going to be extended to other States;

(c) whether the revenue divisions in the shape of Tehsils and Community Development Block areas are to continue as separate entities and if not, the alternate scheme or proposal which is under examination; and

(d) the time likely to be taken in evolving a uniform pattern of Community Development programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan and how they are to be utilised for intensifying "Grow More Food" programmes?

The Deputy Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (d). Future approaches to the policy for Community Development and the Block Organisation, particularly in the context of the need for attaining self-sufficiency in food, have been formulated and are to be considered by a Conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj towards the close of this month. Directions of policy in this regard would thereafter be finalised.

Final decision on alternative arrangements for the Block Organisation, consequent on the abolition of the posts of B.D.Os, has been taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government very recently. It is too early to assess results.

Death Roll in Famine Stricken Areas of Orissa

*346. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death roll in the famine stricken areas in Orissa has increased since May, 1966:

(b) if so, the total number of deaths reported from starvation;

(c) whether there were also death cases due to various diseases as a result of the shortage of drinking water during these periods; and

(d) whether sufficient precautions were taken to remove the difficulty of drinking water shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). Information regarding death roll in the scarcity areas of Orissa since May, 1966, and death cases, if any, due to various diseases as a result of shortage of drinking water has been called for from the Government of Orissa and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received. There have been no deaths due to starvation.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Anglo-India Jute Mills Company

*347. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question No. 1578 on 10th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether approval has since been given or refused to the Anglo-India Jute Mills Company for its proposed investment plan in an Ethiopian Woollen textile project;

(b) whether the objections raised by certain shareholders of the company have been fully examined, and

(c) the findings thereof?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) The Company's application seeking approval in respect of the proposed investment in the Ethiopian venture has since been rejected by the Company Law Board.

(b) and (c). In rejecting the application, all relevant factors pertaining to the issue including the objections raised by a share-holder were examined and considered by the Board.

Jute Production in Bihar

*348. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official team led by the Jute Commissioner held discussions in May, 1966 in Bihar to have a crash programme to step up jute production;

(b) if so, the gist of discussions and plans so far drawn up;

(c) the ways and means of implementation thereof; and

(d) how far growers have been taken into confidence?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) The official team reviewed the arrangements made for the timely supply of inputs *viz.* improved seeds, fertilisers, seed drills etc. and also considered further steps for increasing jute production in Bihar in 1966-67.

(c) The Bihar Government have already sanctioned the scheme for jute development within the overall

structure of Agricultural Programme drawn for the Fourth Plan covering the above items. Besides, the Government of India have made necessary arrangements for supply of fertilisers to Bihar Government. Also 750 tons of Urea have been made available to the State Government for free distribution to the cultivators in the State.

(d) The growers are taken into confidence at various stages of the programme.

Stream-lining of Cooperative Movement

*349. **Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Mirdha Committee for stream-lining the cooperative movement in the country;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6710/66].

Merger of Tourists' Corporations

*350. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 859 on the 29th March, 1966 regarding merger of Tourist-Hotel Corporation and the Tourist Transport Corporation and state:

(a) whether the envisaged recognised pattern of Tourist Department and the Corporation has since been worked out;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the initial capital investment?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The question presumably refers to the proposed amalgamation of the three Tourist Corporations, *viz.*

(1) India Tourism Corporation Ltd.

(2) Hotel Corporation of India Ltd.

(3) India Tourism Transport Undertaking Ltd.

These three Corporations are expected to be amalgamated by 1-10-1966 under the new name 'India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd., with an Authorised Capital of Rs. 5 crores and an initial issued and paid-up capital of Rs. 15 lakhs approximately. This Corporation will take up activities like production of tourist publicity material, provision of hotel and other accommodation to tourists, road transport facilities shopping facilities, evening entertainment etc. The Corporation will have a Board of Directors with a non-official Chairman and a full-time Managing Director. The full details of the organisational set-up are being worked out.

National Highway System

*351. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15,000 mile National Highway System has been completed; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent since the inception of the scheme in 1947?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, except for 261 miles of missing links and 72 major bridges.

(b) Rs. 294 crores.

Procurement Prices of Foodgrains

*352. **Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study of the procurement prices of paddy, gram, maize and wheat and their market prices as on the 1st June, 1966 in the various States:

(b) if so, the margin between the two sets of prices;

(c) whether Government have under contemplation any scheme of compulsory delivery of essential manufactured good like cotton goods, cooking oil, kerosene, sugar, cement, etc, at half the current market rates by the manufacturers of these goods; and

(d) if so, whether these goods will be distributed among the farmers who have been compelled to make grain deliveries under the procurement schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6712/66].

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Famine Areas in States

*353. **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Basappa:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh at their recent meeting at Tirupathi have urged the Centre to chalk out a Rs. 600 crore national plan for improving the chronically famine affected areas in the four States;

(b) the details of the plan and whether Government have considered the same; and

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) It was suggested that a national plan may be chalked out for improving the chronically famine affected areas in the four States, but no outlay for this plan was indicated.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the details is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6713/66]. The suggestions contained therein are under examination.

Agricultural Production Schemes

*354. **Shri Gulshan:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Study Team recently visited serveral States to study prospects of several agricultural production schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, their findings and recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Agriculture Department sent out Teams of officials to the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala during the months of May and June, 1966 to discuss the preparations for the *kharif* crop of the High Yielding Varieties programme. The Teams reported upon the steps taken by the States for the implementation of the programmes particularly in respect of the selection of areas, preparation of lists of farmers, supply of inputs (such as, Seeds, fertilisers and pesticides) the arrangements for availability of credit, and administrative arrangements made in connection with the scheme.

(c) The concerned State Governments to fhom the reports were forwarded have initiated action on the suggestions and recommendations made therein.

Agricultural Progress

*355. **Shri Krishuapal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the statement of Shri B. R. Sen, Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation at the World Reform Conference held at Rome in the second-fortnight of June, 1966 that the two major obstacles in the way of agricultural progress were lack of (i) adequate investment and (ii) real incentives;

(b) whether Government agree with this view; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove these obstacles?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Broadly speaking, Government agree with the view expressed by Director General, FAO. In this connection, a brief statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6714/66].

सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम

*356. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :**
श्री रा० बरुआ :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य के चार जिलों में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यह कार्यक्रम कब से आरम्भ हुआ है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्रा) : (क) जी हां। खाद्यान्नों की कुछ अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों की सघन

खेती का एक कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले जिलों की संख्या सब राज्यों में एक जैसी नहीं है ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों का कार्यक्रम 1966-67 के खरीफ के मौसम में शुरू किया गया है । चौथी योजना की अवधि में इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि का लक्ष्य लगभग 325 लाख एकड़ है और इस से लगभग 225 लाख मीटरी टन अधिक उत्पादन होगा । वर्तमान खरीफ के मौसम में 20 लाख एकड़ से अधिक भूमि और आगामी रबी के मौसम में लगभग 37.5 लाख एकड़ भूमि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आयेगी ।

(ग) अभी इस कार्यक्रम के परिणामों के विषय में ठीक तरह से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता ।

Scrapping of Unserviceable Ships

***357. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unserviceable Indian Ocea-going ships which have been lying at the Indian Ports;

(b) the value of the ships a couple of years ago and their value at present; and

(c) whether all the unserviceable ships will be sold to foreign countries or will be scrapped in India?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 11. —

(b) Precise information is not available.

(c) Out of the eleven unserviceable ships, permission has already been granted for the sale of four ships abroad and two in India. As regards the remaining five ships, the matter will be considered as and when the parties concerned approach Government for permission.

Profiteering in Sale of Gulabi Chana

***358. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government has, through the Apex Marketing Co-operative Society, profiteered by the Sale of Gulabi Chana outside the State;

(b) if so, the price at which it was purchased and the price at which it was sold;

(c) whether representations and complaints have been received on this score; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6715/66].

Managing Agency System

***359. Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are re-considering their decision on managing agency system; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to abolish the system?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Steps are being taken under section 324 of the Companies Act to discontinue within a period of 3 years

the managing agency system in the five industries of cotton textiles, jute textiles, sugar, cement and paper. This will also apply to composite companies having business in tese fields.

The question of continuance of managing agency system in other established industries will be reviewed within the next 3 years with a view to reducing progressively the number of managing agencies.

A policy statement in this behalf will be made in this House during the current sessions.

Output of Fish in Kerala

1635. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of fish in Kerala in the year 1965-66 was less than that during the previous year;

(b) if so, the quantum of the shortage; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is estimated that there was a shortfall in marine fish landings of about 1.4 lakh tonnes.

(c) The poor oil sardine availability in 1965-66 was the main reason for decline in fish landings.

Production of Sugarcane in the South

1636. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of sugarcane and sugar in the Southern States of India has increased considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a Technological Research Centre for sugar in the South; and

(d) if so, the stage at which the proposal is at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the production of sugarcane and sugar for five years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6716/66].

(c) and (d). The Government of India have set up a committee to investigate and examine the regional problems confronting th sugar industry in the Deccan and the South and to suggest if there is a need for establishment of a regional institute for sugar and sugarcane research in that area. The report of the Commitee is expected by the end of September, 1966.

Subsidy for Distribution of Rice

1637. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy from the Central Government for the rice distributed through ration shops in Kerala has been stopped;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to further increase the price of rationed rice in Kerala; and

(c) the increase in price proposed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Relief to Fishermen in Kerala

1638. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fishermen in Kerala have been given any relief during the monsoon season; and

(b) if so, what was the relief given and how many families were given such relief?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 5095 families were given cash grant of Rupees twenty each for rethatching their houses and 90 families provided with free rice. Total assistance so far given is about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Cattle Breeding Project at Mattupetti

1639. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Indo-Swiss Cattle Breeding Project at Mattupetti, Kerala was started;

(b) how many cattle are under this Project;

(c) whether there is any Milk processing and supplying Centre under this Scheme;

(d) if so, where it is located;

(e) whether it has started milk supply;

(f) if so, when; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) 27th August, 1963.

(b) The present strength of the cattle is 274.

(c) At present there is none. However the installation of a small Dairy Plant is envisaged under the Project at a later stage.

(d) to (g). Question, does not arise.

Kuttanad Crop Havoc

1640. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have appointed a Committee to enquire into the Kuttanad Crop havoc;

(b) if so, who were the members of the committee;

(c) whether they have submitted their report;

(d) if so, what are their main recommendations; and

(e) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). The Government of Kerala directed a team of senior Officers of the State Agriculture Department consisting of the Additional Director of Agriculture and the State Plan Protection Officer and the Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College, who is also the State Agricultural Chemist, to visit the affected areas, study the causes that led to the large scale failure of paddy crop in the Kuttanad area, in March, 1966. The team of Officers visited the area and submitted a report to the State Government. According to this report, the main reasons for the crop failure were, an unprecedented outbreak of pests and diseases of the paddy crop during the season, irregular rains unsuited for the season, an increase in the salinity of the soil, etc. On the report of the

officers, the State Director of Agriculture was asked to examine the remedial measures for the prevention of the causes such as Prophylactic Spraying, renovation of bunds, etc. The Director of Agriculture has submitted a report to the Government of Kerala suggesting certain remedial measures and the report is being examined by the State Government.

Development of Badagara Beach

1641. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have any scheme to beautify the Badagara beach; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of India or the Government of Kerala have at present no scheme for beautifying the Badagara Beach.

Conference of Registrar of Cooperative Societies

1642. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Conference of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies held in June, 1966 for expanding the movement of credit in general and that of cooperative stores in particular; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The main recommendations of the Conference are:—

(i) The Crop Loan System of finance through cooperatives should be extended throughout the country during 1966-67. Cooperatives should provide adequate credit support to the programme of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. If necessary, particularly for the smaller cultivators, joining the programme, share capital collection may be @5 per cent of the borrowing to be increased in subsequent years till 20 per cent of the borrowing is reached. If any central cooperative bank finds it difficult to implement the Crop Loan System for lack of adequate resources, the Reserve Bank of India may consider relaxing the usual multiple formula while fixing a credit limit for the central bank.

(ii) The question of granting revitalisation subsidy to societies which are potentially viable without amalgamation with other units should be considered.

(iii) The special problem of credit stabilisation in areas with chronic overdues over a number of years should be examined.

(iv) An accelerated programme for consumer cooperative stores in urban areas should be implemented during 1966-67. A vigorous drive may be launched by consumer cooperatives to achieve coverage of 20 per cent of the population and handle 20 per cent of the retail trade of the towns in which the stores operate. An attempt may be made to cover 100 per cent of the fixed income groups. Full advantage should be taken by the wholesale consumer stores of the Guarantee Scheme approved by the Government for obtaining working capital

from the State Bank of India and other approved banks.

(v) A Central Purchase and Supply Organisation should function in close liaison with the National and State Consumer Cooperative Federations in order to assist the wholesale stores and Department Stores in obtaining supplies of essential commodities.

(b) So far as cooperative credit is concerned, the crop loan system has already been adopted in Maharashtra, Gujarat and parts of Madras and it is being introduced in all other States during the current year. The other suggestions referred to under (i), (ii) and (iii) above are being examined.

In so far as consumer cooperative stores are concerned a phased programme has been drawn up for the setting up of Department Stores and new units of wholesale stores primary units or branches in the States. Requisite Central assistance for opening new units has already been released to the Governments of West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh and to the Delhi Administration. A Department Store has already started working in Delhi and units in other cities are in various stages of organisation.

Transport Cooperatives in NEFA

1643. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or are being taken for the development of transport cooperatives in NEFA areas; and

(b) the main problems of the existing Transport Society of Bomdila and the steps being taken to solve them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) With the development of all-weather motorable roads, the Administration took a decision to cooperativise the passenger transport in NEFA, and this decision has been progressively implemented. Today in almost all the areas connected by road, there are transport cooperative societies and in some places these have already started plying their vehicles. The societies have also been encouraged to undertake transport of goods. A statement indicating the extent of cooperative activities in transport sector is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6717/66].

With a view to having an integrated development, petrol pumps as adjuncts to the transport cooperatives have been undertaken by some of the societies. These are located at Bomdila, Kimin, Khonsa and Tezu. The installation of the first three has almost been completed, while for the last one, the Indian Oil Corporation has recently accorded sanction. For the operation of the petrol pumps, the following amounts have been sanctioned:

	Loan	Share participation	Subsidy
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Kameng Transport Cooperative, Bomdila	35,000	40,000	
(ii) Tirap Transport Cooperative, Khonsa .	10,000	10,000	15,000
(iii) Lohit Transport Cooperative, Tezu .	10,000	..	15,000

Trained Managers have been positioned with Bomdila, Khonsa and Tezu Transport Societies. Government pays 75 per cent cost of the salaries of the Managers and the balance is met by the society concerned.

(b) The Kameng Transport Cooperative Society at Bomdila has functioned quite satisfactorily. Taking into account the membership of two cooperative institutions (including the

families of 6 village councils), the total membership is 611 which is fairly high for a sparsely populated area. The main problem hitherto facing the Kameng Transport Cooperative Society, Bomdila was shortage of vehicles which now is being solved. Seven vehicles have been secured and are likely to be positioned with the society within a month or so. These additional vehicles will meet not only the requirements of passenger traffic but those of goods traffic as well for the area, and also regularly feed the newly established petrol pump.

Paddy Levy Order

1644. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which Paddy Levy Order has been in operation in the paddy season of 1965-66;

(b) the main features of the Paddy Levy Order of each State indicating the rate of levy per acre, exemption, if any, and the rate of purchase price;

(c) the total demand of foodgrains made under the Paddy Levy Order in each State and the total quantity realised in each State; and

(d) the number of prosecutions launched in each State either under the Defence of India Rules, or otherwise, for violation of the said Order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6718/66]

(c) and (d). Information is being collected from the State Governments concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sugar Export Earnings

1645. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the earnings from sugar exports have gone down in 1965-66 as compared to the previous year; and

(b) if so, the difference thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Sales of sugar for exports are made on calendar year basis. The foreign exchange earnings in respect of sales made during 1965 and 1964 were about Rs. 11 crores and Rs. 19 crores respectively. The difference was of about Rs. 8 crores.

Alignment of National Highway No. 8 Passing through Baroda

1646. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway No. 8 which passes through the city of Baroda will be aligned from outside the city; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in that direction so far?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes. An alignment for by-pass has been considered and finalised but the project could not be taken up yet for paucity of funds.

Procurement of Paddy

1647. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy procured in Thanjavur District, Madras State during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) the hulling capacity of the existing rice mills in Thanjavur District per annum?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon):

(a) 1964-65 ..... 6.69 lakh tonnes
1965-66 (up to 30-7-66)
..... 4.37 lakh tonnes.

(b) 9·23 lakh tonnes in terms of paddy.

Rice Mills in Thanjavur District

1646. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to establish additional rice mills similar to the one at Tiruvarur in Thanjavur District?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up four modern rice milling units in Thanjavur district similar to that established in Tiruvarur is being examined by the Food Corporation of India.

Thiruvarur Rice Mill

1649. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of outturn obtained in hulling rice at Thiruvarur Rice Mill, established with the cooperation of the Central Government as compared to other mills; and

(b) the hulling capacity of the above mill per annum?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) According to the preliminary report on the short-term evaluation of the modern rice mill at Tiruvarur the percentage of out-turn obtained from the modern mill varies from 73.7% to 74% at 4% polish, depending upon the variety of paddy used. This is 2 to 5% more than the out-turn obtained from the conventional rice mills available in the area.

(b) The capacity of the mill is 28,800 tonnes of paddy per annum, working 24 hours for 300 days.

Hulling of Paddy in Madras State

1650. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the paddy procured in Thanjapur District, Madras State is being sent to other Districts and Kerala State without hulling while the mills in this District are idle for want of sufficient paddy for hulling; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for hulling the paddy in this District itself before transporting to other Districts and States so as to utilise the existing mills to the full capacity and also to obtain sufficient bran for the feed of bullocks, etc.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Godowns in Thanjavur District

1651. Shri V. V. Thevar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are only two Central Godowns for the whole of Thanjavur District to which the paddy procured from the various parts of the District is transported immediately after the procurement and also transported again to the mills for hulling and again transported back for storing; and

(b) if so, the reason for not extending godown facilities at various places where the Railway and hulling facilities are already available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The Food Department do not have any godowns in Thanjavur. The Central Warehousing Corporation has, however, two godowns at Thanjavur and Mannargudi each with a capacity of 50,000 tons for storage of foodgrains on behalf of the Food Corporation of India and a general warehouse at Kumbakonam with a capacity to hold 3500 tons. The Food Corporation of India have not as yet taken over the procurement operations in the State of Madras and the godowns at Thanjavur are being utilised at present by the State Government. The Central Warehousing Corporation have not found it necessary to extend godown facilities at other places as even the existing godowns are not being fully utilised. This question would now be further considered by the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation, when necessary.

National Highways and Bridges

1652. **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dispute exists between the State Governments and his Ministry in the matter of carrying out modifications of existing bridges and building new bridges on the National Highway;

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed to resolve the dispute; and

(c) the number of disputes settled so far and the number pending with reference to the names of works and the period for which they have been pending?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Presumably the question refers to the Standing Committee constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in December 1965 to go into cases, where there may be a dispute between the State Flood Control Authority and the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Roads Wing) concerning the causes necessitating the provision of increased waterway under bridges on national highways resulting in modification of the existing bridges or building of new ones and the incidence of cost of such modification. No such dispute exists at present nor have any disputes been referred to the Committee so far.

Roads in Malabar Region (Kerala)

1653. **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made to provide dustless surfacing of roads within the Municipalities in the Malabar region of Kerala;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount sanctioned during 1966-67 for carrying out these works in the Travancore-Cochin Municipalities?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The required information has been called for from the Government of Kerala and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha later.

Roads and Bridges in Malabar region

1654. **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many Panchayats in the Malabar

region of Kerala which are not accessible by *pucca* roads and bridges during the monsoon;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide road facilities to the people living in these Panchayats;

(c) the names of Panchayats which are not accessible by road in this region during monsoon;

(d) the road works which are likely to be taken up immediately; and

(e) whether any request for assistance for these works was made to Government?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (e). The required information has been called from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha later.

West Coast Road

1655. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the works to be completed on the West Coast Road in the Cannanore District of Kerala;

(b) the progress made in acquiring land for the bypass roads; and

(c) when the entire works on this project will be completed?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Out of the approved programme, 54 Kilometres of road, three bridges and four bye-passes remain to be completed.

(b) Land acquisition proceedings for the Talimparamba and the Kasargod by-passes are in progress, those for Badagara and Tellicherry bye-passes are yet to be started.

(c) By the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan subject to the availability of funds.

Rates for stage carriages

1656. Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the prevailing rates per kilometre for stage carriages fixed by the different States and Union Territories;

(b) the amount of quarterly tax and surcharge; and

(c) the steps taken to provide uniform rates in the country?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the State Governments and Union Administrations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

(c) Taxation on motor vehicles is a State subject under the Constitution. The Government of India have been trying, through the forum of the Transport Development Council and other bodies, to bring about uniformity in the level of motor vehicle taxation in the country. Recently, the Government of India have appointed the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee to examine all aspects of taxation relating to motor vehicles and recommend the principles on which motor vehicle taxation should be based and also the level of taxation which will ensure provision and development of efficient and economic road transport services in the country. The report of this Committee is expected by he end of 1966.

अमरीका से कीटाणुनाशक औषधियों का आयात

1657. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अमरीका से 1400 मीट्रिक टन कीटाणु-नाशक औषधियां का आयात कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी ; और

(ग) क्या इन कीटाणुनाशक औषधियों का देश में उत्पादन नहीं किया जा सकता ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्रा) : (क) जी हां । हमने अमरीका से 9 प्रकार की कीटनाशक औषधियों के आयात की व्यवस्था की है ; इन औषधियों में 1400 टन कार्बेरयल भी शामिल है ।

(ख) 115 लाख रुपए (अवमूल्यन से पूर्व का) ।

(ग) इस समय देश में बीएचसी, डीडीटी, कापर आक्सीक्लोराईड, ईथीलीन, डिक्लोराईड, ईथीलीन ब्रोमाईड, कोलोइडल सल्फर, डस्टिंग सल्फर, आर्गेनो मर्क्यूरियलस, जिंक फास्फाईड, मालाथियन तथा जिनेब आदि कीटनाशक औषधियां तैयार की जा रही हैं । पैराथियन, ग्यूरम, 2:4–डिक्लोरो फिनोक्सी एसिटिक एसिड आदि की परियोजनाओं को कार्यरूप दिया जा रहा है । बहुत-सी अन्य मदों (जिनमें कार्बेरयल भी शामिल है) के निर्माण की योजनाओं पर विचार हो रहा है ।

'महिषी' को पर्यटक केन्द्र बनाना

1658. **श्री लहटन चौधरी :** क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के सहरसा जिले में महापण्डित मदन मिश्रा के जन्म स्थान "महिशी" का एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकार ने कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री एन० संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) . "महिषी" देशी पर्यटकों के लिये ही महत्वपूर्ण है । अतः इस स्थान पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है । बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन के विकास पर एक विस्तृत रूपरेखा तैयार करने के लिये पर्यटन पर एक तदर्थ समिति नियुक्त की है । इस तदर्थ समिति की सिफारिशों के मिलने पर पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किये जाने वाले स्थानों के विषय में राज्य सरकार निर्णय करेगी ।

ज्वार के बीजों का सम्भरण

1659. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में खरीफ़ की फसल के लिए ज्वार के बीज समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं थे ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली के पांचों विकास खण्डों ने इस बारे में विरोध प्रकट किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समय पर बीज उपलब्ध न कराने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . प्रश्न ही नही होता ।

किसानों के लिये भूमि का नियतन

1660. **श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की अपील पर दिल्ली में कितने एकड़ भूमि अर्जित करने के अधिक अन्न उपजाने के उद्देश्य से किसानों को खेती करने के लिये दी गई ; और

(ख) अब तक वास्तव में कितने एकड़ भूमि पर खेती की गई है तथा उस में कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख) "दिल्ली में बड़े पैमाने पर भूमि का अर्जन, विकास तथा निपटारा" की योजना के अंतर्गत अब तक दिल्ली में 22,000 एकड़ भूमि अर्जित की गई है । उपरोक्त योजना के उपबन्धों के विकास के लिए इस में से 14,038.71 एकड़ भूमि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, एम० सी०डी० जैसी एजेन्सियों, निर्माण, आवास मंत्रालय तथा शहरी विकास और अन्य विभागों को अलाट कर दी गई हैं । शेष में से केवल 5,000 एकड़ भूमि खेती के लिए शीघ्र उपलब्ध की जा सकती थी और खाली भूमि को देने के लिए अस्थायी लाइसेंस पिछली रबी (1965–66) खेती के लिए उस समय के किसानों को विकास विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए थे । केवल 4735 एकड़ क्षेत्र को पट्टे पर दिया जा सकता था, शेष 295 एकड़ भूमि में खेती करना कठिन था अथवा पुराने किसानों ने कई कारणों से उसे लेने से अस्वीकार कर दिया । केवल 754 एकड़ भूमि में वास्तविक रूप से खेती की गई । 754 एकड़ भूमि से कितनी उपज प्राप्त हुई इसका अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है । इस क्षेत्र में विभिन्न फसलें उगाई गई हैं जिस में सब्जियां भी शामिल हैं ।

Scooter Drivers

1661. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the menace of certain scooter drivers who collect excessive fares arbitrarily and some of whom have been known to assault passengers; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken and the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A number of complaints have been received in the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, against scooter-drivers for overcharging, refusal to take passengers for short distances, misbehaviour etc.

(b) The following steps have been taken in this behalf.

(I) Whenever a complaint is received in regard to alleged overcharging/misbehaviour on the part of a scooter driver in Delhi, enquiries are made by the enforcement staff of the Directorate of Transport and proseoutions launched against the drivers concerned. The State Transport Authority, Delhi, also takes action against them by suspending their driving licences and the permits of the vehicles.

(II) Arrangements have been made to register the complaints at all police stations in Delhi. It is no longer necessary that complaints should be lodged with the Traffic Police only.

(III) Portable pedestal boards have been put up at the following impor-

tant points to inform the public that complaint book is available with the Traffic Constable on duty on the spot:—

(i) In front of Kwality Restaurant.

(ii) Intersection of Radial Road No. 6 and Connaught Place.

(iii) Intersection of Radial Road No. 4 and Connaught Place.

(iv) Kashmere Gate Taxi and Scooter Stand.

(v) Crossing of Ajmal Khan Road and Arya Samaj Road.

(IV) Occasional traffic drives are also launched, with the help of mobile courts, to detect such and other violations of the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules.

(V) Scooter drivers have been requested, through their Unions, to observe good behaviour towards passengers and not to violate traffic rules.

(VI) The State Transport Authority, Delhi, decided on 9th March, 1966 that all scooters plying in the Capital for hire/reward should be fitted with an approved fare meter early. During the last four months 1,793 scooters have been fitted with fare meters. When fare meters are fitted in all scooters, it is expected that such complaints will be considerably reduced.

Minor Irrigation Works

1662. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount so far spent on minor irrigation work of wells and tanks in the Third Five Year Plan along with the results achieved;

(b) the steps which are proposed to boost up minor irrigation programme in the Fourth Plan; and

(c) the broad out-lines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The required information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

(b) and (c). Recognising the need for development of minor irrigation facilities as quickly as possible, it has been envisaged that the physical target for minor irrigation during the Fourth Five Year Plan should be stepped up as high as is considered feasible from the techno-economic and organisational considerations. From these considerations, special emphasis has been proposed to be given on the following schemes in framing the Fourth Five Year Plan targets:—

1. Renovation of derelict tanks which still remain unrestored at the end of the Third Five Year Plan;
2. Construction of open wells,
3. Boring and deepening of existing wells to augment their discharge;
4. Installation of power pumpsets, particularly electrical pumpsets;
5. Construction of small tubewells;
6. Lift irrigation from rivers and streams;
7. Groundwater recharges schemes.

Against the total outlay of Rs. 365 crores and anticipated achievement of 13.10 million acres during Third Plan, the Fourth Plan envisages tentatively an outlay of Rs. 775 crores with a target of 17 million acres.

The Fourth Five Year Plan is, however, under consideration of the Government.

Aid from Canada for purchase of Diesel Locomotives

1663. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Rameshwaranand:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1731 on the 17th May, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the high-powered diesel locomotives are produced in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons for purchasing them from Canada?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). About fifteen steam locomotives belonging to the Calcutta Port Commissioners are over 30 year and have to be replaced urgently. For purposes of ensuring efficiency and operational convenience, the Calcutta Port Commissioners decided to purchase thirteen diesel hydraulic locomotives, six of 1250 H.P. and seven of 640 H.P. The required type of diesel locomotives are not available indigenously, so far as the Port's requirements are concerned. The Railway Ministry's programme for manufacture of Diesel locomotives at Chittaranjan will not cover the Port's requirements for some years. As the locomotives were available under the Canadian Government Scheme of Development loan assistance, Government decided to obtain them from Canada.

पत्तों से खाद्य पदार्थ

1664. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बम्बई से प्रकाशित 22 मई, 1966 के "टाइम्स आफ इंडिया" में "पत्तों से खाद्य पदार्थ" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की जानकारी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पत्तों से खाद्य-पदार्थ पैदा करने के लिये तीन दल भारत भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है, प्रो० एम० डब्ल्यू० माइरी आफ रोथमस्टेड एक्सपेरिमेन्टल रिसर्च स्टेशन, यू० के० से दो यूनिट प्राप्त हुए हैं। एक यूनिट मैसूर के केन्द्रीय खाद्य औद्योगिकी अनुसन्धान संस्थान में लगा दिया गया है और दूसरा कोयम्बतूर के कृषि कालेज तथा अनुसन्धान संस्थान में स्थापित किया जा रहा है । दोनों कमर्शियल मैनु-फैक्चरिंग प्लांट नहीं हैं बल्कि अन्वेषण के लिये केवल प्रयोगात्मक यूनिट हैं ।

(ग) मैसूर के केन्द्रीय औद्योगिकी अनुसन्धान संस्थान पर किये गये अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि खाने के योग्य पत्ता प्रोटीन निकालने के लिए कुछ हरी साग सब्जियों मेंसे फली, चारा और उपजात वनस्पतियां अच्छा खास स्रोत हैं। कोयोम्बतूर के कृषि कालेज और अनुसन्धान संस्थान ने 200 से भी अधिक पौधों की प्रोटीन निकालने के लिये उनकी उपयक्तता का अनुमान लगाने के लिये छान-बीन की है और पाइलट संयंत्र पैमाने पर आगामी प्रयोग करने के लिये उर्वरक का प्रभाव तथा कुछ चुने हुये मामलों में समय समय पर पत्तों के काटने के प्रभाव के बारे में अध्ययन किया है ।

Change in Food Habits for Balanced Diet

1665. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by Government to change the food habits of the people with a view to ensure a balanced diet;

(b) the steps taken by Government to switch over to substitute like potatoes with a view to solve food problem; and

(c) the result of success achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community, Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). A suitable change in the food habits and an increase in the consumption of subsidiary foods like potatoes are being promoted through systematic campaigns organised by Mobile Food and Nutrition Extension vans and by the Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition established by the Government and through the normal channels of publicity involving newspapers, magazines, films, publications of leaflets and pamphlets, participation in exhibitions, etc.

(c) The programmes are creating growing interest and awareness among the people.

Restrictions and Ban on Milk Products in West Bengal

1666. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has been advised to withdraw all restrictions and ban on the milk products in that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the West Bengal Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) 'No'.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Representation of People Act

1667. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce legislation to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 to give effect to certain recommendations of the Election Commission during the current session;

(b) whether Government also propose to amend Section 4 of the said Act to enable people of Uversiam (NEFA) to elect their own representatives to Lok Sabha; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Special Conditions prevailing in NEFA do not allow any change in the procedure at present.

Purchase of Cereals and Pulses by Food Corporation in States

1668. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Kola Venkaiah:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of the cereals and pulses purchased by the Food Corporation of India in the various States since its formation;

(b) whether the Corporation has made any complaint public or by way of a confidential communication to Government about non-cooperative or positively obstructionist attitude of the various State Governments;

(c) if so, the action taken by the State to facilitate the work of the Corporation; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by the Corporation on administrative overheads and its salary|wages bill so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A quantity of about 14 lakh tonnes of cereals and pulses has been purchased by the Corporation in the various States from its formation till end June, 1966.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The total expenditure of about Rs. 88 lakh has been incurred by the Corporation on administrative overheads including salary|wages etc. till end March, 1966.

New Legislation to Replace P.L. 480

1669. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:
Shri Hem Raj:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the new legislation passed in USA to replace P.L.480;

(b) if so, the nature of the changes;

(c) how the changes affect India's prospects of food aid; and

(d) whether these are likely to put any additional burden on our foreign exchange resources?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (d). The new legislation in U.S.A. which is intended to replace the United States P.L.480 is at present under the consideration of the U.S. Congress. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the changes and its effects on India's prospects of food aid unless the outcome of the deliberations in the U.S. Congress is finally known and the legislation is enacted.

Famine Conditions in Orissa

1670. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Prime Minister's statement about the famine conditions in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have taken up with the State Government the question of declaring a famine; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Prime Minister's statement abut the conditions in Orissa has, of course, been seen by Government, but the Prime Minister has nowhere stated that the conditions in Orissa were famine conditions as the term is normally understood.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reclamation of Waste Land

1671. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the reclamation of waste land has been formulated for the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the targets fixed; and

(c) the allocation as between co-operative and individual farming of reclaimed lands and whether Harijans and Adivasis will be given any preference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A target of 2:5 million acres is being envisaged for land reclamation and development during the Fourth Five Year Plan Period.

(c) It is too early to indicate any break-up of the reclaimed lands as between co-operative and individual farming. The progress will depend upon the interest and initiative taken by parties in the above two sectors. Both are however eligible for getting the benefits of the schemes. It is the policy of the Government to give preference to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes while making allotment of culturable waste lands to landless agricultural workers.

Meteorogical Rocket Launching Station in North-West India

1672. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3878 on the 19th April, 1966, regarding Rocket Launching station, and state:

(a) whether the scheme for setting up a meteorological rocket launching station in North-West India has since been finalised for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the scheme?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Credit for Consumers Cooperatives of Delhi

1673. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide bank credit to Consumers Cooperatives of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). An consumer cooperatives need working capital loans for transacting their business and it is usual for them to obtain credit facilities from banks.

Suspension of Rice Supply by Andhra Pradesh Rice Millers to Food Corporation of India

1674. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some rice millers of coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh have suspended the rice supplies to the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Some rice millers of the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh adopted a go-slow policy in supplying rice to the Food Corporation of India for some days in May, 1966 in order to get redress of their grievances. Only one of their grievances (point (iii) below) was against the Corporation. The Millers demanded:—

(i) corresponding increase in controlled price of rice due to enhancement of purchase tax on paddy from 3 per cent to 5 per cent by Andhra Pradesh Government.

(ii) increase in the price of guny bags due to increase in the market price.

(iii) relaxation in cuts imposed by the Corporation particularly for moisture content in respect of rice supplies by millers.

(iv) disposal of stocks of discoloured rice available with the millers.

(c) The grievances of the millers have since been redressed with the following arrangements:—

(i) that the Food Corporation would reimburse to the millers the additional 2 per cent of purchase tax on paddy in respect of rice exported outside Andhra Pradesh.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Government have since raised the price of gunny bags acceptable to the millers.

(iii) A committee consisting of technical officers was appointed which gave its verdict that cuts imposed by the Food Corporation on the basis of moisture meter on the supplies of rice by the millers were not unrealistic and in view of this no representation has been made by the millers since then.

(iv) The State Govt. decided to dispose of the stocks of coloured rice available with millers by moving the same to deficit districts on miller-to-merchant basis.

Land Acquired Under Bhoodan Movement

1675. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of land acquired by Acharya Vinoba Bhave during Bhoodan Movement and whether the same has been distributed among the landless labourers in the country; and

(b) the percentage of foodgrains it is likely to yield to the national production?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) According to All-India Sarva Seva Sanga, the Bhoodan Movement under the leadership of Acharya Vinoba Bhave has produced donations of land totalling

approximately 42,45,000 acres upto the end of March, 1966. The data available, further indicate that roughly a little over 16,55,000 acres of the donated lands have been rejected as uncultivable wastelands and for other reasons. Of the remaining 25,90,000 acres, the Sarva Seva Sangh reported the distribution of 11,51,378 acres only among landless agricultural workers.

(b) It is not possible to make an estimate of the additional quantity of foodgrains that the allotted area is likely to produce.

Development of Ports

1676. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of major and minor ports in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the ports so far developed; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent in the Fourth Five Year Plan on Port development both major and minor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The amount spent on the development of major and minor ports in the Third Five Year Plan is as under:—

Major Ports/Major Port Projects

	(Rs. in crores)
Calcutta Port	22·88
Haldia Dock Project	3·79
Bombay Port	12·94
Madras Port	9·19
Cochin Port	1·88
Vishakhapatnam Port	9·07*
Kandla Port	3·71
Mormugao Port	1·75
Paradeep Port Project	19·65
Tuticorin Port Project	5·07
Mangalore Port Project	3·02
	92·95

*Includes the revised estimate figure for the last year of the Fourth Five Year Plan

Minor Ports

	(Rs. in crores)
Orissa	0·08
Andhra Pradesh	0·40
Madras	0·76 (upto December ending 1965)
Pondicherry	0·04
Kerala	1·08
Mysore	1·43
Maharashtra	0·74
Gujarat	4·65
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0·15
Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation	1·82
TOTAL	11·15

(b) In so far as major ports are concerned, apart from various improvements to the existing major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Vishakhapatnam, Kandla and Mormugao, Paradeep was built as a major Port and preliminary schemes relating to the Haldia Project were taken up. The development of new major ports at Mangalore and Tuticorin was also undertaken.

The State Governments have been developing several Intermediate and Minor Ports.

(c) The outlay proposed to be made for the development of both major and minor ports in the Fourth Five Year Plan is under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Gonda Parliamentary Election

1677. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 578 on the 22nd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has finalised its investigation about Gonda (U.P.) Parliamentary Election in 1962; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Air Crash Enquiry

1678. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3240 on the 5th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether investigation into the incident of an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship aircraft which was damaged at Agartala airport and could not return to Calcutta on the 5th March 1966, has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigation has revealed that all the four main tyres burst on touch-down because of the locked conditions of the wheels at the time of landing. Excepting the tyres, there was no other damage to the aircraft and no person was injured.

Establishment of Regional Research Centre of Forest Research Institute

1679. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3222 on the 5th April, 1966 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the establishment of the Regional Research Centre of the Forest Research Institute;

(b) whether estimates have been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). As a prelude to the formal taking over of the possession of the land acquired by the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the purpose, the Government of India have accepted their suggestion to engage a Chowkidar to look after this land. Preliminary estimates for the establishment of the Institute have been prepared, and a Memorandum for approval of the Expenditure Finance Committee is being finalised.

Water Tanks in U.P.

1680. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of water tanks at present in Uttar Pradesh put to use under the Minor Irrigation scheme;

(b) the amount of grant sanctioned under the Third Five Year Plan for repairs and reconstruction of old tanks as also for construction of new tanks under the Minor Irrigation schemes in U.P.;

(c) the number of tanks repaired, reconstructed and newly constructed out of the grant already given to that State; and

(d) the amount so far spent on the minor irrigation works *i.e.* on wells and tanks ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Goat Dairies

1681. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to increase the production of milk in the country, Government propose to set up a network of goat dairies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assistance has been sought from countries like Denmark and New Zealand; and

(d) if so, the quantum of aid received and terms and condition thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes. Nine Goat Dairy Farms are tentatively proposed to be set up by the State Governments during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) Each Goat Farm will be set up at a total cost of Rs. 3.75 lakhs during Fourth Plan is suitable milch goat areas in the country. Breeding trials will be undertaken at these farms to assess the potentialities of the indigenous breeds of goats for milk production. Superior strains will be built up at these farms both by selective breeding among the indigenous breeds and by cross breeding with suitable exotic breeds of milch goats.

(c) Not so far; and

(d) Does not arise.

Rural Development

1682. Shri Nambiar: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Agency for international Development has offered to advance funds for measures connected with rural development in India.

(b) if so, the terms and amount offered; and

(c) whether the funds will be available to Government or to non-official agencies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The U.S. Agency for International Development has provided 9,000 tonnes of wheat donated under Title II PL-480 programme for payment of 50 per cent of wages in kind to workers engaged in the Rural Works Programme in Uttar Pradesh. They have also offered to provide 8,200 tonnes of Title II wheat for a similar Rural Manpower Programme proposed to be taken up in certain districts of Bihar.

(c) The commodity assistance is made available directly to the State Governments. In addition, to this, USAID have given a grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development mainly for the preparation of comprehensive area development plans, feasibility studies and cost/benefit analysis of the wheat-assisted rural works, projects, stimulation of local participation and organising training for the programme.

Shortage of Fodder in Madhya Pradesh

1683. Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is at present acute shortage of fodder in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether as a result, a large number of cattle died in Dhar and in round about other adjacent districts; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, except some scarcity in districts of Dhar Jhabua, Khargone and Khandwa.

(b) No such reports have been received.

(c) Following steps have been taken to ameliorate the condition in the affected Districts.

1. Export of fodder and hay outside the State has been banned.
2. 76 cattle camps were opened in the Districts of Dhar, Jhabua and Khargone.
3. Extension of Veterinary aid to cattle in these camps and an additional amount of Rs. 25,000|- given for purchase of medicines.
4. Taccavi loans to the tune of Rs. 2.50 lakhs distributed in the Districts of Dhar and Jhabua for the purchase of fodder.
5. Supply of grass, wheat bhusa and kadvi to cattle owners at cheaper rates.
6. Free-grazing facilities extended by forest Department in the reserve forest area of 9926 square miles.
7. Lopping of anjan leaves was freely allowed on forest produce.

दिल्ली में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम

1684. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के पांच विकास खण्डों में से किन किन विकास खण्डों में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) कितने एकड़ भूमि में सघन खेती की जा रही है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र): (क) सभी पांचों विकास खण्डों (1) अलीपुर (2) नांगलोई (3) नजफगढ़ (4) शाहदरा और (5) महरौली में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) 87,000 हैक्टेयर्स के कुल क्षेत्र में से 25,000 हैक्टेयर्स ।

(ग) दिल्ली के संघ क्षेत्र में सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम ने जो खरीफ 1964 से चालू किया गया था, अब खेती कार्य के दो वर्ष पूरे कर लिए हैं। प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं में खरीफ 1964 के अज्ञातपूर्व बाढ़ों, और 1965 में असाधारण शुष्क खरीफ के कारण इस कार्यक्रम में बाधा पड़ी। इन कठिनाइयों के बावजूद कार्यक्रम उस क्षेत्र में जो पहले कृषि के सम्बन्ध में बिल्कुल पिछड़ा हुआ था काफी स्थिर हो गया है। दो वर्षों में कार्यक्रम की मुख्य रूप रेखा निम्नलिखित है :—

अन्तर्निहित क्षेत्र

87,000 हैक्टेयर्स में से 25,000 हैक्टेयर्स क्षेत्र में कार्यक्रम चालू हो चुका है ।

फार्म प्लान

मार्च, 1966 के अन्त तक फार्म प्लान 25,000 हैक्टेयर्स क्षेत्र को अन्तर्निहित

करते हुए लगभग 7,000 खेती करने वाले परिवारों के लिए तैयार किए गए थे।

उर्वरक की खपत

उर्वरकों की खपत 4,000 टन से अधिक हो गई है जबकि इस कार्यक्रम के चालू होने से पूर्व केवल 380 टन थी।

उन्नत बीज

उन्नत किस्मों के बीज लोकप्रिय हो गए हैं और उनके सामायिक तथा पर्याप्त सप्लाई के प्रबन्ध कर दिए गए हैं।

नई फसलों की शुरूआत

खरीफ़ 1965 के दौरान हाईब्रिड मकई को शुरु करने के लिए एक कार्यक्रम चलाया गया और 300 एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र में इस फ़सल को उगाया गया। इसी प्रकार मूंगफली की खेती को जो सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम से पहले दिल्ली में नहीं होती थी। इस क्षेत्र में लोकप्रिय बनाया गया है।

प्राप्त की गई उपज

1662–63 तथा 1994–65 के बीच गेहूं की औसतन उपज प्रति हैक्टेयर 10.3 क्विन्टल से 12.3 क्विन्टल, चने की 5.6 क्विन्टल से 7.0 क्विन्टल और मकई की 6 क्विन्टल से 18 क्विन्टल से अधिक हो गई है।

सब्जी की खेती

सब्जी की खेती वाला क्षेत्र 1964–65 में 6,000 एकड़ से 1965–66 में 18,000 एकड़ तक बढ़ गया है।

Development of Fishing Harbours in Kerala

1685. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total allotment made for the development of fishing harbours in Kera'a during the Third Plan;

(b) the schemes for which the allotment was made;

(c) whether the allotted amount had been fully spent;

(d) if not, the reasons for the short-fall in expenditure;

(e) the progress made in regard to each scheme during the Third Plan;

(f) whether any new schemes for developing fishing harbours in the State have been formulated for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the estimated cost of the new schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Rs. 98.98 lakhs.

(b) The schemes envisaged were the construction of fishing harbours at (i) Vizhinjam, (ii) Mopla Bay, (iii) Azhikode, (iv) Ponnani, (v) Beypore and (vi) Baliapatam.

(c) No. A sum of Rs. 77.85 lakhs was spent during the Third Plan.

(d) The shortfall is mainly due to less expenditure than initially provided for the work at Vizhinjam. This is partly because the design of the harbour was finalised only in 1963 and partly due to difficulty in procuring foreign exchange for the purchase of heavy machinery for the harbour work.

(e) The progress made in regard to each scheme during the Third Plan period is as follows:—

1. **Vizhinjam:** This scheme was taken up in 1962. The acquisition of site for the first stage of harbour and the

construction of the approach road has been completed. The construction of office building and Inspection Bungalow has also been completed. Almost all the machinery required for the work is at site now. The contract for the construction of the breakwater is being finalised.

2. **Mopla Bay:** This scheme was taken up during 1962-63. 585 ft. length of break water has been completed so far and placing of SVEE Block is in progress. The approach road has also been constructed. The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1967-68.

3. **Azhicode.** The construction of landing centre Boat Basin and Slipway at Azhicode has been completed.

4. **Ponnani:** The investigation work of the Project has been started and is in progress.

5. **Beypore:** The first stage of the wharf is completed and the works relating to fish receiving shed, fish packing hall, water supply, electrification arrangements etc. are also in progress.

6. **Baliapatam:** The construction of landing centre and wharf was started according to the project report of the F.A.O. Harbour Expert. The construction of approach road to the wharf site has been completed. Construction of wharf and boat basin is in progress.

(f) Yes.

(g) The work started on fishing harbours during the Third Plan will be completed. Apart from this, construction of fishing Harbours at (i) Ponnani, (ii) Palacode and (iii) Dharmadam will be taken up during the Fourth Plan. Complete details of the proposed works at the three sites will be available only after necessary investigations are over.

(h) Ponnani—Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
Palacode—Rs. 30.00 lakhs.
Dharmadam—Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Procurement of Foodgrains by Co-operative Societies

1686. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the record of the Co-operative Societies in the drive for procurement of foodgrains; and

(b) the details of their working in 1964-65 and 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The record of cooperative societies in the procurement of foodgrains during the last two years is satisfactory. The cooperatives handled foodgrains of the order of Rs. 100 crores during 1964-65 as against Rs. 40 crores during the previous year i.e. 1963-64. During the cooperative year 1965-66 inspite of the widely prevalent drought conditions in the country, the cooperatives, according to the available information so far, have handled foodgrains of the order of Rs. 113 crores.

(b) The State-wise details indicating the value of foodgrains handled by cooperatives during the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6719/66].

Dairy Goat Industry Seminar

1687. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shrimati Jayaben Shah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any interest in the First Dairy Goat Industry Seminar held in New Delhi recently;

(b) whether decisions arrived at, recommendations/suggestions made, have been considered by Government; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes. Shri S. D. Misra, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, inaugurated the First Dairy Goat Industry Seminar held recently in New Delhi and the Technical Officers of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation concerned with Animal Husbandry also attended the same on invitation.

(b) No recommendations suggestions have been received by the Ministry so far from the Indian Milk Goat Association.

(c) Does not arise.

Cochin Port

1688. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Dighe:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any schemes for the development of Cochin Port during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the main details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Details of the Fourth Five Year Plan programme for the Cochin Port are at present under discussion with the Planning Commission.

Training of Pilots

1689. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government regarding the establishment of a training centre for pilots as a joint venture of the two Air Corporations;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). No Sir. The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the two Air Corporations.

Commonwealth Law Ministers' Conference

1690. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri Alvares:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5109 on the 10th May, 1966 and state the action taken in India and other commonwealth countries to enact legislation relating to the extradition of fugitive offenders in conformity with the provisions agreed to in the Conference and the setting up of a Legal Section in the Commonwealth Secretariat?

The Minister of state in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): Our Extradition Act, 1962 requires

some minor amendments to conform to the proposals agreed upon at the Conference. These are under consideration of the Government. There is, however, no information regarding the action taken by other Commonwealth countries in this behalf.

The recommendation to set up a Legal Section in the Commonwealth Secretariat is to be submitted to the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

वर्षा न होने का बुवाई पर असर

1691. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में वर्षा न होने के कारण इस वर्ष बुवाई नहीं की जा सकी ;

(ख) इन सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में पानी की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों में इस वर्ष अब तक बाढ़ों द्वारा फसलों को क्षति पहुंची है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई सूचना राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उन सभी से मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चारे का विकास

1692. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :**
श्री रिशांग किशिंग :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कौन-कौन से राज्य हैं जिन्होंने चारे का विकास करने के लिए आदर्श (माडल) योजनायें तैयार की हैं ;

(ख) किन कारणों से ये योजनायें पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वित नहीं की जा सकीं; और

(ग) देश में चारे की कमी की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) नागालैंड को छोड़ कर समस्त राज्य तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा व मणिपुर के संघ क्षेत्र।

दाने चारे के विकास की मार्गदर्शी योजना की मुख्य बातें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) राज्यों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों में चारे-विकास के संगठन की सुदृढ़ करना।

(2) कृषकों के अपने खेतों में चारे की खेती के विषय में प्रदर्शनों की व्यवस्था करना।

(3) कृषकों में चारे व घास की फसलों के बीज व अन्य पौध सामग्री का कम मूल्य पर वितरित करना।

(4) राज्य फार्मों में चारे के उत्पादन व चरागाह प्रबन्ध में सुधार करना।

(5) गांवों की चरागाहों में चरागाह प्रदर्शन प्लाटों की स्थापना करना।

(6) प्राइवेट भूमि पर चरागाह प्रदर्शन प्लाटों की स्थापना करना।

(7) चुने हुए पशुओं की सहाय्य प्राप्त मूल्य पर चराई द्वारा

सन्तुलित राशन को लोकप्रिय बनाना

(8) 'सिलो पिटस' के निर्माण में सहायता करके हरे चारे की तैयारी के कार्य को लोकप्रिय बनाना ।

(9) कुट्टी की मशीन के प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाना ।

(10) चारें के विषय में प्रदर्शन एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की स्थापना करना ।

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कम धन का उपबन्ध होना तथा सीमित कृषि क्षेत्र से खाद्यान्नों तथा नकदी की फसलों के अधिक उत्पादन के लिए आपस की होड़ के कारण कृषकों द्वारा इस कार्यक्रम में कम दिलचस्पी लेना ।

(ग) अधिकांश राज्यों में मानसून शुरू हो जाने के कारण अब चारे की कमी अनुभव होने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है ।

कृषि स्नातकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग

1693. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि कृषि स्नातकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग कार्यालयों में किया जा रहा है और खेतों में नहीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग): हमारे देश में कृषि स्नातकों को कई प्रकार के सुअवसर प्राप्त होते हैं । जो कृषि विस्तार के क्षेत्र में या प्रयोगशालाओं में कार्य करते हैं उन्हें खेतों से सम्बन्ध रखना पड़ता है । कृषि स्नातक आमतौर पर साधारण क्लर्की या सचिवालय के कार्य को नहीं अपनाते । फिर भी वैज्ञानिक संगठनों में ऐसे पद हैं जहां कृषि स्नातकों को योजनायों तथा अन्य लिखने के कार्य का तकनीकी निरीक्षण करना होता है । तुलनात्मकरूप में ऐसे लोग थोड़े होते हैं । इसलिये यह कहना बिल्कुल सही नहीं है कि कृषि स्नातकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग कार्यालयों में किया जा रहा है और खेतों में नहीं ।

Supply of Foodgrains and Milk Powder by CARE in Madhya Pradesh

1694. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United States Relief Organisation, CARE, has distributed foodgrains and milk powder for children in Madhya Pradesh recently; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of foodgrains and milk powder distributed so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes.

(b) Foodgrains—2728.9 tonnes.
Milk Powder—2447.4 tonnes.

Hungarian Government's Gift of Baby Food

1695. **Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that first consignment of baby food was handed over as a gift by the Hungarian

Government to Government recently; and

(b) if so, the total quantity thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2239 Kgs.

Agricultural Information Units in States

1696. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have established a network of Agricultural Information Units, Farm Advisory Units and Extension Training Units; and

(b) the number of Agricultural Information Units, and Farm Advisory Units functioning in the Union Territories at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) (1) Agricultural Information Units:

(i) Andhra Pradesh
(ii) Bihar
(iii) Madhya Pradesh
(iv) Maharashtra
(v) Orissa
(vi) Rajasthan
(vii) Uttar Pradesh
(viii) West Bengal
(ix) Assam.
(x) Gujarat
(xi) Kerala
(xii) Madras
(xiii) Mysore
(xiv) Punjab.

(2) Farm Advisory Units

Joint Directors of Extension have been appointed in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa. The Joint Directors, in most cases, are assisted by subject matter specialists.

(3) Extension Training Units.

In every State there is a Extension Training Unit at the State Level which is controlling the Extension Training Programmes throughout the State.

(b) (1) Agricultural Information Units.

Three—One each in Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Pondicherry.

(2) Farm Advisory Units.

The Union Territories have small Agricultural Departments and no separate Units known as Farm advisory Units have been set up. The advisory function is discharged by normal departmental staff.

Expansion of Airfields

1697. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airfields which will undergo expansion with a view to accommodate landing and flying facilities to giant aeroplanes which are likely to take to passenger and other traffic in the near future; and

(b) the programme of expansion and cost involved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The four international airports at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are fit for use

by modern inter-continental jet aircraft like the Boeings. From the information available at present, regarding the requirements of bigger aeroplanes of the Boeing 747 type, it appears that landing and communication facilities available at our four international airports will be adequate to meet their needs.

(b) Does not arise.

Crop Loan Scheme

1698. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Tula Ram:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crop loan scheme has been introduced by Government in all the States whereunder credit is to be advanced on the security of the crop;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be advanced under the scheme in each State|Union territory during 1966-67; and

(c) the areas of land at present under cultivation in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) As stated in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 187 answered on 2-8-1966, the crop loan system is already in operation in Maharashtra, Gujarat and parts of Madras. It is being extended to other States from the current year.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the two statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6720/66].

जापानी विशेषज्ञों का भारत का दौरा

1699. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री रामपुरे :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 5 अप्रैल, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 965 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जापान के लोकोपकारी संगठन से जापानी विशेषज्ञों के भारत के दौरे के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को विस्तृत प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). एक गैर-सरकारी जापानी संगठन जो ओ आई एस सी ए-इन्टरनेशनल (औद्योगिक, आध्यात्मिक तथा सांस्कृतिक उन्नति) कहलाता है, के भारतीय प्रतिनिधि ने खाद्य उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों में राज्य सरकारों की सहायता के लिए जापानी विशेषज्ञों के दलों की सेवायें पेश की हैं। प्रयोगात्मक आधार पर इस पेशकश को स्वीकार करने का निर्णय किया गया है बशर्ते राज्य सरकार इन दलों को आमंत्रित करना चाहें और भारत सरकार पर इनका वित्तीय बोझ न पड़े। पश्चिम बंगाल, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों ने कुछ दिलचस्पी प्रकट की है। मालूम हुआ है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में ओ आई एस सी ए विशेषज्ञों का एक दल काम कर रहा है।

Running of Transport Societies by Backward Classes

1700. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special encouragement for starting transport societies by the Backward Classes people;

(b) if so, the nature of encouragement given; and

(c) the number of such societies, State-wise, run by them and the nature of assistance given to them?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). No special encouragement is being given by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation to persons belonging to the Backward Classes for organising transport co-operative societies. Since, however, the executive authority in respect of road transport vests in the State Governments, the information required is being collected from them and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Fire in Calcutta Port Godown

1701. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a fire in Godown of Calcutta Port Commissioners on the 27th May, 1966;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry was made to find out the reasons of fire; and

(c) the total amount of loss due to the fire?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). At about 1.15 A.M. on 28-5-1966, a fire broke out in the Hazardous godown, calcutta Jetty. The fire was put out by 9.00 P.M. on 28-5-66 with the concerted efforts of the Port Fire Service and the West Bengal Fire Service. An official Committee composed of the Superintendent, Jetties & Wharves, the Port Safety Officer and the Port Fire Officer enquired into the causes of the Fire. While the Committee was unable to determine the precise cause of the fire, it held that the fire might have been due to any of the following reasons:—

(a) Careless throwing of a burning cigarette-end in the canteen area.

(b) Spontaneous combustion of certain materials stored in the canteen.

(c) Spontaneous combustion of some chemicals stored in the Hazardous godown.

Hazardous goods, like Sulphur, Chemicals, drums oil, Caustic Soda and bundles of coir yarn were stored in the Hazardous godown. Some of these goods were completely gutted but a major portion of the goods was not damaged by fire. The extent of the loss is being assessed.

Sugar quota to States

1702. **Shri Tula Ram:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to release larger quotas of sugar to the States to make

it freely available to consumers throughout the country; and

(b) the total quantity of sugar which Government propose to release to the various States State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. Larger quotas have been allotted in order to augment supplies for the consumers.

(b) A statement showing the monthly quotas allotted to the States in December, 1965, and the monthly quotas allotted to them in July, 1966, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6721/66].

Caravelles for I.A.C.

1703. Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation have decided to buy more Caravelles to cope with the increasing air traffic;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) how much financial burden it would entail on the Exchequer?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Besides the two Caravelles for which orders have been placed and which are expected to be delivered in November|December, 1966, there is no proposal at present to go in for more Caravelles.

(b) The total cost of the two Caravelles and their connected spares will be Rs. 571·22 lakhs with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 554·81 lakhs (post-devaluation). The purchase is being financed under a French credit on deferred payment basis and the Corporation expect to meet the repayment liability from out of their own resources.

Retrenchment in I.C.A.R.

1704. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to retrench a number of persons employed in the Economic Research Section, Regional Office (Jute) under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). An ad hoc scheme for the comprehensive survey of the cost of cultivation of jute which has under it both statistical staff at Headquarters (Calcutta) and field staff in West Bengal and Bihar, was running under the Economic Research Section of the erstwhile Indian Central Jute Committee. The Committee has been abolished with effect from 1st April, 1966. It has been decided that further continuance of the scheme would be on the basis of State Governments taking over the control of field supervision and collection of data, the technical control remaining with the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics. The question of transfer is accordingly under correspondence with the State Governments. Pending its actual transfer, the scheme is continuing on ad hoc basis under the Regional Office, Jute Development—a subordinate office of the Government of India.

किसानों को बीज और खाद आदि का दिया जाना

1705. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा, अपना कार्य आरम्भ किये जाने के समय से अब तक, राज्य-वार किसानों को कितना बीज और अन्य खाद आदि दिया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : . दो विवरण जिनमें राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा शुरू से ही राज्यों/संघ क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई किये गये विभिन्न बीजों की मात्रायें दिखाई गई हैं, सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [पुस्तकालय में रखे गये, देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—6722/66] । निगम ने और कोई आदान सप्लाई नहीं किये हैं ।

Rice Scarcity in Assam and West Bengal

1706. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute rice scarcity conditions in Assam, West Bengal and other parts in the North-Eastern region;

(b) if so, the supplies of rice made to each State from the Central stocks during the first six months of this year and the estimated requirements; and

(c) the local availability of rice in each State/Territory in the North-East during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The availability of rice in some of the States in the North-Eastern region is no doubt difficult, but the conditions cannot be described as one of acute scarcity.

(b) The quantities of rice supplied from Central stocks to each of these States during the first six months of 1966 were as follows:—

West Bengal	67,800 tonnes.
Tripura	10,100 tonnes
Manipur	4,400 tonnes
Assam	400 tonnes

It is not possible to estimate the requirements of any particular foodgrain of any particular area as many of the foodgrains can be substituted one for the other. Even the total requirement of foodgrains depends on a number of factors which are constantly changing in a developing economy like that of India's

(c) It is not possible to make any estimate of the local availability of rice in any area during a part of the year.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम

1707. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को खाद्यान्न खरीदने का अधिकार दे दिया है .

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन राज्यों में खाद्य निगमें स्थापित की गई हैं; और

(ग) उन्हें अब तक कितनी राशि दी गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी हां, किन्तु खाद्य निगम को खाद्यान्नों की खरीद के लिए एकाधिकार हकूक नहीं दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) अब तक किसी भी राज्य में कोई राज्य खाद्य निगम स्थापित नहीं किया गया है; भारतीय खाद्य निगम मद्रास, मैसूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, केरल, पंजाब, राजस्थान उड़ीसा, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश और संघीय

क्षेत्र पांडेचरी तथा दिल्ली में अपनी शाखाओं के माध्यम से अपने क्षेत्रीय संगठनों द्वारा कार्य कर रहा है ।

(ग) चूंकि कोई राज्य खाद्य निगम स्थापित नहीं किया गया है इसीलिए उन्हें कोई राशि देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

स्वीडन से दूध का पाउडर

1708. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 मई, 1966 को समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित एक समाचार के अनुसार भारत को सहायता के रूप में स्वीडन से दूध का पाउडर तथा अन्य सामान प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना तथा क्या क्या सामान प्राप्त हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख) सूडान से सहायता की पेशकश और प्राप्त सहायता का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित विवरण में दिया जाता है :—

(क) भारत सरकार को सूडान सरकार द्वारा पेश की गयी सहायता

जिन्स	पेश की गई मात्रा	प्राप्त मात्रा
	टन	टन
दुग्ध चूर्ण	4,158	4,158
उर्वरक	14,000	अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ।
अनुसन्धान-एवं-प्रशिक्षण ट्रालरज	2	अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए।

(ख) भारतीय रैड क्रास को सूडान रैड क्रास द्वारा पेश की गयी सहायता

जिन्स	पेश की गयी मात्रा	प्राप्त मात्रा
	टन	टन
पकायी हुई सब्जियां और चिकन सूप	204	204
दुग्ध चूर्ण	500	390 (इस मात्रा में सूडान रैड क्रास के माध्यम से लीग आफ रैड क्रास सोसाइटीज द्वार दी गई 170 टन की मात्रा शामिल है ।)
मल्टी विटामिन की गोलियां	10 लाख गोलियां	10 लाख गोलियां
अम्बूलेंस (बोल्क वैगन)	2	अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए ।
नकद	रु० 33,000	अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुए ।

(यह नकद राशि भारत में 20 टन बहु-उद्देशीय खाद्य खरीदने के लिए है)

त्रिवेन्द्रम में खजूरों की पैदावार

1709. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि त्रिवेन्द्रम में खजूरों की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने एक योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितना खर्च आने की संभावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Scarcity conditions in Assam

1710. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gauhati and other areas of Assam were hit by acute rice scarcity during the period when floods were causing large-scale devastation in that State; and

(b) if so, the Central aid given to help the State to tide over the food crisis?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri P. Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 2000 tonnes of rice and 2000 tonnes of wheat.

Price of Imports under P.L. 480

1711. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue price of P.L. 480 imports has gone up as a result of devaluation;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to peg the issue prices at the pre-devaluation level; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri P. Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir. Although the economic cost of P.L. 480 and other imports has gone up after devaluation, the issue prices of foodgrains from Central Government stocks have not been increased.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

भुखमरी से मृत्यु

1712. **श्री उटिया :**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जून, 1966 में "इंडियन नेशन" में महावादिया पंचायत दुलोमपुर, चकाई, जिला मुंघेर (बिहार) में भुखमरी से हुई मृत्यु के बारे में छपा समाचार देखा है ;

(ख) क्या यह मृत्यु केन्द्र द्वारा बिहार को गेहूं अथवा अन्य अनाजों की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण हुई थी ;

(ग) क्या इसका कारण यह था कि बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र द्वारा दिये गये अनाज का ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य वाली तथा राशन की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण करने की बजाय, उसका मुख्य भाग आटा मिलों को दे दिया जिन्होंने उससे भारी मुनाफा कमाया; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) ऐसे किसी समाचार का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Area in NEFA under Forest Reserve

1713. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land in NEFA now under Forest Reserve;

(b) whether the Forest Department has acquired the lands against the sentiments and customs of the local people;

(c) if so, the compensation paid, if any; and

(d) the percentage of royalties shared by villagers, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) 1462 sq. K.M.

(b) No, Sir. The land in question has been reserved after observing all formalities required under Assam Forest Regulation; the lands where no claims exist have only been reserved.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise except in the case of Borduria Namsang private Forests which are being managed by Government and the revenue is shared by Government and the owners at 25 per cent and 75 per cent. respectively.

Cooperative Societies in NEFA

1714. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered Co-operative Societies existing in NEFA at present;

(b) the number of societies which belong to the local people; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to popularise and establish cooperative movement in NEFA?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 77.

(b) All.

(c) The following measures have been undertaken by the administration to popularise and establish the cooperative movement in NEFA:—

(a) Formation of consumers' multipurpose cooperative societies is encouraged by liberal sanction of loans and grants-in-aid.

(b) A cadre of cooperative managers has been created to manage and supervise the commercial aspects of the society. The salaries of the managers are also subsidised to lessen the financial burden on the societies.

(c) Officers of the cooperative department undertake extensive tours to educate the people and explain to them the idea of the cooperative movement.

So far about Rs. 40 lakhs have been sanctioned for being disbursed as loans and subsidies to cooperative societies in the area.

Package Programme in U.P.

1715. Shri Baswant:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has considered a package programme for agricultural production in Uttar Pradesh State which was forwarded by the Central Government to the World Bank;

(b) if so, the reaction of the World Bank; and

(c) if no report has been submitted, the time by which it is likely to be submitted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). A Project for Intensification of Agricultural Development through Tubewells and Wells in Uttar Pradesh has been submitted to the World Bank. The Project is the Second Phase of an earlier programme of construction of 800 State Tubewells in U.P. undertaken with loan assistance from the International Development Association. The proposals included in this Project envisage a comprehensive programme of Agricultural Production in certain selected areas of U.P. where a concentration of works, improvements and supplied of several categories will be attempted in order to achieve an overall increase in yields. The Project takes into account the recommendations of a F.A.O. Project Mission that visited India in November-December, 1964 and also subsequent discussions with F.A.O./IIRD cooperative programme.

A team of the World Bank is expected to visit India shortly to discuss the Project when reactions of the World Bank will be known.

Rotting of Foodgrains in Godowns

1716. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while a large quantities of foodgrains is being imported, lakhs of maunds of maize and other cereals are rotting in the godowns in U.P. and other States;

(b) if so, whether an estimate of such foodgrains has been made on the basis of the total yield and marketable surplus and the quantity of foodgrains actually brought into the market; and

(c) if so, what is Government's estimate?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rice from Burma

1717. Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Braj Basi Lal:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burma has agreed to supply 80,000 tonnes of rice to India;

(b) if so, on what terms;

(c) how much of it has been received and

(d) the total amount of rice and foodgrains in general likely to be imported from different countries this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). A quantity of 80,000 long tons of rice was purchased from Burma, through exchange of letters on the 24th June, 1966. The price of rice is payable in Pounds sterling. The shipment of the rice has not started as yet, but it is to be completed by the end of December 1966.

(d):

	In lakh Metric Tons (as per present programmes)
Wheat	102.4
Wheat flour	0.5(Gift)
Rice	8.5
Milo	19.5
Total:	130.9

Wheat and Rice figures are inclusive of gifts from various countries. The quantity of Milo is inclusive of about

13 thousand Metric tons of corn (maize).

Supply of Rice to West Bengal

1718. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal have asked for an additional allotment of 100,000 tonnes of rice for meeting their commitments in regard to statutory and modified rationing in the State;

(b) the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount of foodgrains given to West Bengal from Central stocks so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have promised to supply to West Bengal another 50,000 tonnes of rice over and above the 1 lakh tonnes promised earlier.

(c) About 9.22 lakh tonnes of foodgrains had been supplied to West Bengal from Central reserve during 1966 up to the 23rd July.

Fertilizer Promotion Corporation

1719. Shri Ramachandra Ulka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 4411 on the 26th April, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the Committee on Fertilizers of Fertilizer Promotion Corporation have since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The recommendation of the Committee on Fertiliser regarding setting up of a Fertilisers Promotion Corporation is still under consideration.

Development of Agriculture

1720. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted or proposed to be allotted to Orissa Government for the development of agriculture during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount actually asked by the Government of Orissa for the purpose during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Against an outlay of Rs. 11·0 crores asked for by the State Government for Agricultural Development Schemes in the State Plan for 1966-67, a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been approved.

Supply of Pumping Sets

1721. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has recently been received from the Government of Orissa for the supply of pumping sets in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No request as such has been reecived

from the Government of Orissa, but the State Government have estimated that this would, during 1966-67, need 1100 electrical and 900 diesel pumping sets. The State Government have been advised to take steps for obtaining their requirement from indigenous manufacturers.

Cooperative Sugar Mills in Orissa

1722. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new cooperative sugar mills are proposed to be opened in Orissa State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). A letter of intent was granted in 1965 for the establishment of a new cooperative sugar factory of 1250 tonnes daily cane crushing capacity in Tehsil Bargarh, District Sambalpur in Orissa. Establishment of the factory is likely to take 2 to 3 years.

Meetings of I.C.A.R.

1723. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held since the 6th April, 1966 so far; and

(b) the principal decisions taken in these meetings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Tractors

1724. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange has been made available to the Government of Orissa for the import of heavy crawler tractors during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Credit to Farmers

1725. **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri R. Barua:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to provide agricultural credit to the peasants for the ensuing *kharif* season;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) how the credit facilities are likely to be given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). It is estimated that the coperative credit tructure will disburse short and medium-term credit of the order of about Rs. 450 crores to their members for agricultural production during 1966-67. No break-up of this amount as between *kharif* and *rabi* has been made as they will depend upon the actual requirements of cultivators on the basis of crops sown. This is exclusive of

the credit to be provided by cooperatives to meet the requirements of their members in respect of the programme of high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. Besides cooperative credit, other sources of credit are also available for the cultivators, for example, taccavi loans, and loans from the Food Corporation of India in certain areas.

Delimitation of Constituencies

1726. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States, the Delimitation Commission has completed delimitation work regarding the Constituencies and published its final orders;

(b) how many States have drawn up the lists of polling stations for each constituency; and

(c) the steps taken to educate the voters to conduct fair elections in 1967?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Delimitation Commission has completed delimitation work and published its final orders in respect of all the States.

(b) The lists of polling stations for each constituency are drawn up by the returning officers afresh for each election in accordance with the instructions issued by the Election Commission in this regard. This work will be taken up and completed by the end of the year.

(c) In the past at the instance of the Election Commission, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India, published broad-sheets, posters and folders and also issued short films, cinema slides and arranged radio broadcasts and quiz programme for educating the voters. The general public is by now aware of the value of votes, methods of voting and corrupt practices. The Commission does not, therefore propose to undertake any large scale publicity for educating the voters.

Foodgrains Policy Committee

1727. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foodgrains Policy Committee has finalised its work and has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether the report has been examined by Government; and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Moplah Bay Fishing Harbour

1728. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Moplah Bay fishing harbour in the Cannonore District has been completed;

(b) if so, how many mechanised fishing boats are being operated from this harbour;

(c) whether the training centre for mechanised fishing has been started there; and

(d) if so, how many workers have been given training so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Although the Harbour has not been completed, about 40 mechanised boats are operating in the Cannanore area.

(c) The training centre for mechanised fishing was established on 1-7-1963.

(d) So far 160 fishermen have been trained and another batch of 39 fishermen is undergoing training.

Production of Raw Cashew Nuts

1729. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of indigenous raw cashew nuts for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, and

(b) the total quantity of raw cashew nuts imported during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Information about the annual production of indigenous raw Cashewnuts for the years 1964-65 and 1965-66 has not not yet become available. Production of Cashe nut in 1963-64 was estimated at 1.37 lakh tonnes.

(b) During the year 1964-65 and 1965-66 1,91,532 and 1,60,636 tonnes of raw cashewnuts value at Rs. 16:44 crores and Rs. 15:06 crores respectively were imported into India.

Land for Mannom Sugar Factory Kerala

1730. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of Kerala has been drawn to the criticism in the press of leasing 12,00 acress of land to the Mannom Sugar Mills on a nominal rent of rupees ten per acre;

(b) whether any tender was invited before granting the land for sugar cultivation;

(c) if not, the basis on which the rent was fixed; and

(d) whether Government propose to loan the land to sugarcane cultivators on a rent of Rupees One hundred per acre?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No tender was invited.

(c) The rent was fixed on the basis of the rent fixed for the forest land leased out to the Plantation Corporation of Kerala Ltd., for rubber cultivation.

(d) As there are no more land available for allotment, the question of allotment of land for sugarcane cultivation does not arise.

Direct Action Threat by I.A.C. Employees

1731. **Shri Kajrolkar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basappa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Ram Harakh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association and the Air Corporation Employees' Union resorted to direct action to paralyse I.A.C. services from the 27th June, 1966;

(b) if so, on what grounds; and

(c) how the dispute was resolved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) A section of the employees of the I.A.C. represented by the Indian Commercial Pilots Association, Bombay and the Air Corporations Employees Union (Region No. II,

Bombay) resorted to a token stirke for 24 hours from the midnight of 28th June, 1966.

(b) The Indian Commercial Pilots Association objected to the inclusion of an Administrative Pilot in the flying crew detailed for ferrying an aircraft from abroad. The demand of the A.C.E.U. was that Cabin Attendants for VIP and ferry flights should be on the basis of seniority and not by special selection. The Management had explained that the inclusion of an Administrative Pilot in the flying crew was for the purpose of acceptng the aircraft and that the selection of the crew for the ferry flight was in accordance with the understanding with the ICPA at central level. The ACEU was told that a senior steward was being deputed on the ferry flight. In spite of this explanation, a section of the employees resorted to the illegal token strike.

(c) The employees resumed normal duties on the following day, the 29th June, 1966.

Non-Compliance of Foodgrains Levy Order

1732. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of arrests so far made under the Defence of India Rules in Bihar for non-compliance of Foodgrains Levy Order; and

(b) the States in which the provisions of the Defence of India Rules have been invoked for non-compliance of levy order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Seventeen.

(b) This information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

आम की पैदावार

1733. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1963-64 और 1964-65 में आम की कुल कितनी पैदावार हुई ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में आम की फसल को कितना नुकसान पहुंचा ।

(ग) उक्त अवधि में आम का कुल कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया; और

(घ) कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा उक्त अवधि में अर्जित की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार इस समय 'आम' के उत्पादन तथा उसकी हानि के बारे में कोई अनुमान नहीं लगाती ।

(ग) और (घ). 1963-64 तथा 1964-65 की अवधि में हुए आम के निर्यात की मात्रा तथा उसके मूल्य के विषय में जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

	मात्रा मीटरी टनों में/ मूल्य हजार रुपयों में			
	1963-64		1964-65	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
	1595	1622	1057	1296

ट्रैक्टरों का प्रयोग

1734. डा० महादेव प्रसाद : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में देश में ट्रैक्टरों के प्रयोग में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) ट्रैक्टरों का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार किसानों को क्या प्रोत्साहन दे रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) देश में 1961 में लगभग 31,000 ट्रैक्टर थे । तीसरी योजना अवधि में लगभग 30,000 ट्रैक्टर निम्नलिखित रूप से बढ़ाए गए :—

आयात	16,000
देशीय उत्पादन	14,000

(ख) (1) 50 डी० बी० एच० पी० तक के ट्रैक्टरों को आयात चुंगी तथा उत्पादन कर से छूट दी जाती है ।

(2) कुछ राज्यों में ट्रैक्टरों को बिक्री कर से छूट दी जाती है या कर रियायती दर पर लिया जाता है ।

(3) अधिकतर राज्य ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद के लिए तकावी ऋण दे रहे हैं ।

(4) ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि चौथी योजना अवधि में मशीन सेवा केन्द्र खोले जायें ताकि ट्रैक्टर मालिकों को मरम्मत सम्बन्धी सुविधायें दी जा सकें और किराये पर ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई किए जा सकें ।

दिल्ली का चिड़ियाघर

1735. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून, 1966 के दूसरे सप्ताह में प्रचण्ड लू के कारण दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में बहुत से पक्षी मर गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । प्रचण्ड लू के कारण 8-6-66 को केवल एक चूहा तथा 12-6-66 को केवल एक सुअर का बच्चा मर गया था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश को कृषि विकास के लिये सहायता

1736. **डा० महादेव प्रसाद :**
श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के लिए कृषि के विकास के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई ! ;

(ख) यह धनराशि उनकी मांग पूरी करने के लिए कहां तक पर्याप्त थी; और

(ग) क्या उस धन राशि का पूर्ण उपयोग किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख). 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने स्टेट प्लान योजनाओं के लिए, 59.87 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का प्रस्ताव किया जिसके मुकाबले में 59.95 करोड़ रुपये की राशि (जिसमें अतिरिक्त नियति शामिल है) उनको नियत की गई ।

(ग) वास्तव में खर्च की गई राशि अनुमानतः 60.25 करोड़ रुपये है क्योंकि 1965 में खर्च की गई राशि का अस्थायी आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं ।

Increase in Pay of I. A. C. Employees

1737. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the increase in the salaries of the low paid employees of the I.A.C.;

(b) if so, the details of pay rise in each case; and

(c) whether similar pay rise has been granted to the employees of the Air-India?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Award given by the National Industrial Tribunal on 28-1-66, related *inter alia* to revised pay scales and allowances for employees in receipt of pay below Rs. 650 in Air-India. The Award was published in the Gazette dated 21-2-1966 and became enforceable 30 days after its publication.

Drought in West Bengal

1738. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute growers in West Bengal have suffered due to drought this year;

(b) if so, whether Government have suggested any relief measure for these jute growers to the Government of West Bengal; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes.

(b) No, Sir. The State Government have undertaken relief operation to alleviate distress among the rural population in general.

(c) Does not arise.

Rationing

1739. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently decided to introduce rationing in some more commodities of daily use than at present, so as to make them available to the people at fixed prices; and

(b) if so, the names of the commodities which have been brought under rationing together with foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies

1740. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delimitaiton of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies has been completed; and

(b) if so, what will be the total strength of Lok Sabha?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 521.

अनुसूचित जातियों की बस्तियों में सुधार

1741. श्री गुलशन : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों की बस्तियों में सुधार करने के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा

की गई कार्यवाहियों के बारे में सरकार ने कभी कोई जांच कराई है; और

(ख) इस काम में किन राज्यों ने सबसे अधिक प्रगति की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने इस प्रकार की कोई जांच नहीं कराई है । राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Licences for Sugar Factories

1742. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for licences for sugar factories pending at present, State-wise;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to crush sugarcane in multi river project area; and

(c) the period for which application for the issue of licences for Kamalapur Sugar Factory of Bellary District in Mysore and other places in the same State are pending and the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) The State-wise position of the pending applications for establishment of new sugar factories is given below:—

State	Number of pending applications.
1	2
1. Madras	9
2. Mysore	5
3. Andhra Pradesh	2
4. Kerala	1
5. Goa	1
6. Uttar Pradesh	6
7. Orissa	2
8. Rajasthan	2
9. Gujarat	6
10. Maharashtra	3
11. Bihar	11
12. Punjab	1
TOTAL	49

(b) Applications received from multi-purpose river project areas for establishment of sugar factories are considered on merits.

(c) Application for Kamalapur was received in May, 1960. The consideration of this application along with others received after 31-3-1960 was deferred in consequence of a decision to suspend licensing in the sugar industry due to surplus sugar conditions. When licensing was resumed in June, 1963 this application along with others was taken up and is under consideration. The other applications from Mysore are pending from 1964. In the process of examination (which takes into account available capacity, eligibility, factors like good duration and recovery and available finance from institutional sources etc.) these pending applications were left over for later consideration.

Sugar Factories

1743. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories in the country as at the end of Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of sugar factories likely to be started in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the quantity of sugar produced every year so far and whether the same would meet the requirements of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community

Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde): (a) During 1965-66 sugar year which correspond to the last year of the Third Five Year Plan there were 199 working sugar factories in the country.

(b) About 32 more new sugar factories might go into production during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) The production of sugar during the last three years has been as under:—

Year	Sugar production (Lakh tonnes)
1963-64	25.69
1964-65	32.58
1965-66	35.00 (Estimated)

Requirements (including exports) would increase progressively; so must also production. The targets of production have been fixed taking a view of the whole Plan period.

Resignation of Solicitor-General

1744. Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. D. Mantri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Solicitor-General of India has resigned from his post;

(b) whether his resignation has been accepted; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Solicitor-General of India expressed a desire to relinquish office as from 1st September, 1966, but has since withdrawn his resignation and has agreed to continue in his post.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Area under Forests

1745. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the area in the country which was under forests before the planning in the country started;

(b) the area which was covered in the first Three Five Year Plans (Plan-wise) under the National Forest Policy; and

(c) the area which is proposed to be added during the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib P. Shinde): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Tab'e of the Sabha.

Prices of D.M.S. Products

1746. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of milk and ghee sold by the Delhi Milk Scheme have been raised during the last six months; and

(b) if so, on what grounds and whether these price increases are considered inflationary?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

राज्यों के सहकार मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

1747. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री दिगे :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में 22 जून से 25 जून, 1966 तक राज्यों के सहकार मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्मेलन में किन किन विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री रामेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Foodgrains

1748. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which supplied foodgrains to India during the last three years; and

(b) the quantities imported from these countries and the foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6723 66).

Border Roads in U.P.

1749. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance for the year 1965-66 given to Uttar Pradesh for the development of border roads in the State;

(b) the amount spent so far and the mileage of roads constructed; and

(c) the total commitment of the Central Government to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the above purpose during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Apparently the reference is to the Central Assistance for the construction of border roads under the Plan schemes. Schemes involving a total outlay of Rs. 255.00 lakhs during 1965-66 were approved. Financial assistance towards the construction of these roads and bridges is given to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of the approved projects. The Central share of the expenditure has, however, not been reimbursed to the State Government pending receipt of certified figures of expenditure from them.

(b) Amount spent so far and the mileage of roads constructed will be known on receipt of the claim for reimbursement from the State Government.

(c) The Government of India have agreed to extend financial assistance similarly during 1966-67. The question of extending such assistance for the remaining period of the Fourth Plan has not yet been settled.

Levy on Sugarcane Growers

1750. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have fixed any levy to be charged from the farmers who produce sugarcane and groundnuts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have intimated that no levy has been imposed on farmers producing sugarcane and ground-nuts but that a tax at Rs. 2/- per acre has been imposed on land growing ground-nuts, sugarcane, opium and cotton.

Food Production in Madhya Pradesh

1751. Dr. Chandrabhan Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total deficit in food production in Madhya Pradesh in the current year;

(b) the total supply up-to-date made by Government since 1st January, 1965; and

(c) whether Government considered the possibility of meeting the total deficit of Madhya Pradesh according to the shortfall in the food production of the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Final estimates of production for 1965-66 for Madhya Pradesh are available only for certain foodgrains and not for all. It is therefore not possible to give a precise figure of shortfall in production during the current year.

(b) 4.16 lakh tonnes of foodgrains had been supplied to Madhya Pradesh from Central stocks from 1st January 1965 to 30th June, 1966.

(c) Madhya Pradesh is normally surplus in foodgrains. It is, therefore, not necessary to meet the entire shortfall in production in that State as compared to last year. Even otherwise, due to the fact that there was a serious shortfall in the production of foodgrains in the country during the current year and the entire shortfall could not be covered by additional imports, it was not feasible for the Central Government to attempt to meet the full shortfall in production in any State.

Equity Shares and Debentures

1752. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the companies which issued equity shares and debentures during 1965-66 and 1966-67, so far;

(b) the extent of subscription by the public and taking up by the underwriter; and

(c) the dividends paid by these Companies for the latest year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). A brief note together with statements incorporating the required available information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6724/66].

Mechanical Rice Transplanter

1753. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanical rice transplanter designed by the British Overseas Liaison Unit as its contribution to the International Rice Year being observed now has been tried out in Indian paddy fields;

(b) if so, how it has worked; and

(c) the prospects for its use in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). This transplanter designed at National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, U.K. is already with us. This works on the same principle as the Chinese design which has been intensively tested in the country in the last 3 years without much success. This new design is, however, reported to have some improved design features. The Director, Tractor Testing Station, Budni, who had been to this Institute in England recently, had arranged for the supply of three units of rice transplanter. These have already been received and an expert had also come here recently to demonstrate the working of the transplanter. Research

Engineer, Research Testing and Training Centre in Improved Agricultural Implements, Coimbatore and Agricultural Engineer from Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack had also attended the demonstrations. These two officers are taking a unit each for further field trials to the respective centres. Details of performance and suitability under local conditions would be available only after the above trials.

ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद

1754. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब सरकार ने हाल में अपने लिए रुपये में भुगतान करके पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों से 1400 ट्रैक्टर खरीदने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Food Aid from Abroad

1755. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Holland, Italy, Australia, Philippines and other foreign countries have sent to India millet, milk-powder and coconut oil besides wheat and rice as gifts during 1964-65 and 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the details of quantity of each item and the names of the country and manner of their utilisation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). No gift of coconut oil has been received by the Government during 1964-65 and 1965-66. The details of the gifts of wheat, rice, millet, and milk powder received by the Government of India from foreign countries and the manner of their utilisation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6725/66].

उच्च न्यायालयों के निर्णयों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर वाली पत्रिका

1756. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार एक ऐसी पत्रिका प्रकाशित करने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है जिस में विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों का हिन्दी रूपान्तर दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) ऐसी पत्रिका के प्रकाशन के लिए व्यवस्था करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री चि० रा० पट्टाभिरामन) : (क) से (घ). विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों के महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों के हिन्दी रूपान्तर जिसमें अन्तर्विष्ट, हों ऐसी एक पत्रिका के प्रकाशन के लिए प्रस्थापना इस मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुई है । प्रस्थापना पर सरकार विचार कर रही है । जब तक पत्रिका को प्रकाशित करने का विनिश्चय नहीं कर लिया जाता तब तक यह संकेत देना सम्भव नहीं है कि उसके प्रकाशन के लिए प्रबन्ध कब तक पूरे हो सकेंगे ।

Non-Cooperation by I.A.C. Engineers

1757. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineers of the Indian Airlines Corporation have resorted to strike and non-cooperation with the result that I.A.C. flight schedules have been seriously upset and disrupted;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial or cumulative measures taken by Government?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) There was a threat of strike by the Engineers of Indian Airlines Corporation on the 20th July, 1966, but this threat was subsequently withdrawn. However, the Mechanics working in the various shifts at Santa Cruz, Bombay resorted to illegal lightning strike from 2130 hrs. on 27th July, 1966 to 2130 hours on 28th July, 1966 as a result of which IAC flights from and to Bombay had to be cancelled.

(b) and (c). The Mechanics who struck work have no dispute with the Indian Airlines Corporation and, therefore, no reasons were given for their action. The wages for the period of strike have been deducted.

Loss of Foodgrains in Handling

1753. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the terms of contract given to M/s. Jay Bharat and Co. to handle CARE parcels at Madras Port is leading to a loss;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this loss could be substantially cut down if these packets are loaded in wagons outside the port area;

(c) whether departmental rates are far lower than those given to this contractor;

(d) whether there is a case pending in High Court and a stay granted; and

(e) why this work is not departmentalised pending vacation of stay order?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (e). M/s. Jai Bharat & Co. were appointed Clearance and Forwording contractors for gift parcels (including those of CARE) at Madras for a period of two years from 12-7-1965 to 11-7-1967, their rate having been found the lowest. The rates quoted for despatching parcels from city rail-heads were lower than those for despatches from the harbour. After about a month of the commencement of the contract, it came to the Government's notice that the contractors were concentrating on despatches direct from the harbour in order to take advantage of the higher rates and continued to do so inspite of instructions to the contrary of the Regional Director (Food). Decision was, therefore, taken to terminate the contract of M/S Jai Bharat & Co. and to invite fresh tenders. While the fresh tenders received were under consideration, M/S Jai Bharat & Co. filed a writ petition in the Madras High Court and succeeded in obtaining an injunction in November, 1965 restraining the Government from doing any act in furtherence of the fresh tenders received. The Government took steps to have the order of injunction vacated. The writ petition of the contractors has been dismissed by the High Court on 6-7-1966. The Government have since decided to take up this work departmentally. It is expected that the departmental working will be cheaper.

Employees of I.G.N. River Service

1759. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Dr. Ranen Sen:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many workers and staff of the I.G.N. River Services are not feeling secure for their jobs after it was taken over by Government following suspension of the main services via Pakistan after the Indo-Pak conflict;

(b) whether any of them have been declared surplus; and

(c) how far the promises made by Government that they would be absorbed in other public sector undertakings have been kept.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Presumably the reference Question is to the workers and staff of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited which had taken over the assets and liabilities of the India Branch of the India General Navigation & Railway Company in 1963. The controlling interest in the equity capital of the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited was acquired by the Government of India in February, 1965. On the outbreak of hostilities with Pakistan, the river services on the Calcutta-Assam route were suspended and the activities of the Company had to be severely curtailed. Some staff have ncessarily had to be laid off for want of work there. The future of the Company is under consideration of the Government of India. While no promise has ben given by the Government of India to absorb surplus staff, efforts are being made to absorb staff found surplus to requirements and who are otherwise suitable in public sector undertakings and Governmental organisations to the extent possible.

Food Crisis in Tripura

1760. Shri Biren Dutta:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Territory of Tripura is facing acute food shortage;

(b) whether it is fact that due to the formation of a Food Syndicate, prices of rice all over Tripura have shot up from Rs. 55 to Rs. 110 per quintal;

(c) whether Government are considering to abolish the Food Syndicate immediaely; and

(d) the other measures Government propose to take to meet the requirements of food of the people of Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Fair price shops have been opened in those areas where market prices of foodgrains have gone up. Quantum issued through family cards is one Kg. of rice and one Kg. of wheat per adult per week. In acutely affected areas the scale is 1½ Kg. of rice and ½ Kg. of wheat per adult per week. The heavy manual labourers are given extra 200 grams of wheat per adult per week. 54 percent of the total population of the territory is at prsent covered by cards.

Food Production

1761. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) Government's assessment of our capacity to increase food production during the next three years;

(b) the outlay and inputs required for the public; and

(c) the programme approved for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Targets of food production and outlays and inputs for the Fourth Five Year Plan period have not been finalised. Therefore, a break-up for the next three years cannot be given at this stage. However, members of Parliament have already been apprised of the targets, outlays and inputs for 1966-67 in the document "Programmes of Agricultural Development 1966-67" circulated in April, 1966.

F.A.O. Conference on Land Reforms

1762. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Conference on the Land Reforms recently met at Rome under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof;

(c) the countries participated in the meet; and

(d) India's stand in the conference on the land reforms objectives?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held from June 20 to July 2.

(b) The Conference discussed the socio-economic aspects of various land reform measures in developing countries. The report on the Conference has not yet been issued by the F.A.O. However, a copy of the Resolution adopted at the end of the Conference is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The Resolution was co-sponsored by India.

(c) The Conference was attended by about 250 delegates from 71 Nations (including India) who are members of the U.N.

(d) A copy of the document submitted to the F.A.O. by Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6726/66].

केन्द्रीय खाद्य भंडार से अनाज की सप्लाई

1763. **श्री राम सेवक यादव:**
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार सरकार ने जुलाई, 1966 के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितना अनाज मांगा था ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह मांग कहां तक पूरी की है अथवा पूरा करने का विचार किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त दो राज्यों में, विशेषकर बिहार में बाढ़ के कारण मक्का की फसल नष्ट होने का डर है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में होने वाले इस संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 50,000 मीटरी टन आयातित गेहूं मांगा था । बिहार सरकार ने 125,000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न मांगे थे ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश को 40 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं नियत किया गया था । बिहार को लगभग 83 हजार मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न नियत किये गये थे ।

(ग) अपर्याप्त वर्षा होने के कारण बिहार के कुछ जिलों में मक्का की फसलों को कुछ क्षति पहुंचने के समाचार मिले हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मक्का की फसल को क्षति पहुंचने के बारे में कोई समाचार नहीं मिला है।

(घ) ऐसा अनुमान लगाना जल्दबाजी होगी कि मक्का की फसल उस सीमा तक खराब हो जाएगी जिससे संकट पैदा हो जाए।

Wheat Zone

1764. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) reasons which induced Government to include Uttar Pradesh in the wheat zone and exclude Bihar;

(b) the difference between the prices of wheat (retails and wholesale) produced indigenously in Balia District of Uttar Pradesh and Shahabad District of Bihar; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to remove this discrepancy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The reasons for including Uttar Pradesh in the Punjab wheat zone were stated in the statement in the Lok Sabha on 19th April, 1966. A larger wheat zone composed of four or five States would undoubtedly have assured the producer of more than an adequate price, but it was feared that prices would have stabilised at a level which would have caused much hardship to the consumer It was, therefore, decided to watch the working of a limited zone composed only of Punjab, U.P., Non-rationed area of Delhi, and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Cow Slaughter

1765. Shri Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have passed laws to ban slaughter of cows in their jurisdiction;

(b) The names of States which have enforced the above laws;

(c) whether there are some States which have passed laws to slaughter cows in their respective jurisdiction but the laws have not so far been enforced; and

(d) if so, the names of the States with years of passing such Acts (State-wise) and the reasons for not enforcing these Acts so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Reclamation of Rann of Kutch

1766. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved and accorded its sanction to the scheme for the reclamation of the barren land of the Rann of Kutch for cultivation;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and other details of the scheme; and

(c) the Central aid therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) The Government of Gujarat have forwarded a draft request for seeking assistance form UNSF. This includes *inter-alia*

a scheme for setting up investigation centres and undertaking pilot projects with a view to finding out the economic feasibility of reclamation of Rann of Kutch including other coastal saline and alkaline lands in Gujarat, by using Narmada water. The scheme is under consideration.

(b) The total estimated cost of the project as prepared by the State Government works out to about Rs. 2 crores (pre-devaluation rate). The Government of Gujarat have sought assistance of about Rs. 85 lakhs from UNSF.

(c) The quantum of Central aid will be determined only after the scheme is finally approved.

I.A.C. Bombay-Baroda-Ahmedabad Service

1768. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Air lines Corporation have discontinued Bombay-Baroda-Ahmedabad air service flight Nos. IC-177 and 178 from the 25th April, 1966;

(b) if so, whether it is due to bad runway at Baroda airport;

(c) whether action to get the runway repaired has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Bombay-Baroda service was suspended from 25th April, 1966 because of unsuitability of the runway at Boroda.

(c) and (d). The fair weather strip, one of the side strips of the runway, will be repaired immediately after the rains to enable Indian Airlines Corporation to resume air services. The work of strengthening the main runway will also be taken up after the rains. It will take about 18 months to 2 years to complete the work.

Ragi Crop

1769. Shri H. C. Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire irrigated ragi crop is attacked by a contagious disease resulting in the total failure of the crop;

(b) the action taken by the I.C.A.R. and the Department of Agriculture at the State and Central levels to diagnose the disease a remedy the same;

(c) the extent of loss incurred by the ryots;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the dry land ragi also, sown in the dry lands as a rainfed crop, is attacked by a new pest; and

(e) if so, the action taken to save the dry ragi crops?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No. During June, 1966, some area of late sown irrigated crop in Mysore State is reported to have been affected by an unidentified disease.

(b) The disease was examined by Dr. Thirumalachar, Superintendent Research, Pimpri, Poona and is suspected to be caused by a complex of *Piricularia, Fusarium,* and *Helminthosporium.* Use of Organo-merctuials and prophylactic sprays with Copper oxy-chloride or zineb have been found to be helpful in raising a disease-free crop. A scheme for research on this disease has since been received from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. The Central Government has sanctioned a scheme on prophylactic control of pest and disease of crops in the State with an outlay of Rs. 0.96 lacs.

(c) I.C.A.R., has not carried out any assessment of the losses due to this disease. The information is also not with the Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Government of India.

(d) The I.C.A.R., has no information as yet on the 'new pest' referred to in this part of the question. Since, however, a report has been received of some pest, one of the Senior scientists of the I.A.R.I., is already on the spot. His report is awaited in a day or two.

(e) Does not arise.

हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को उनके पदों में स्थायी बनान

1770. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री सोनावने :
श्री यु० द० सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालयों के (एक) खाद्य, (दो) कृषि, (तीन) सामुदायिक विकास तथा (चार) सहकार विभागों के कितने कितने हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों ने 1959 में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई परीक्षा पास की थी ; और

(ख) इन विभागों में कितने कितने हिन्दी असिस्टेंट स्थायी कर दिये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : विभाग में हिन्दी सहायकों की संख्या :

	खाद्य	कृषि	सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता
(क)	1	3	1
(ख)	1	कोई नहीं*	1

*कृषि विभाग में दो पद (एक कृषि विभाग में और एक विपणन तथा निरीक्षण निदेशालय, नागपुर में जो एक संलग्न कार्यालय है) 1-3-66 और 22-2-66 से स्थायी कर दिए गए हैं और पदधारियों के मामलों पर स्थायीकरण के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है । भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद में पद को स्थायी नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि परिषद का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है ।

Supply of Wheat to Tripura

1771. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government of Tripura for the supply of more wheat for the current year;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat demanded by the Government of Tripura; and

(c) the quantity which Government have agreed to supply to Tripura for the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8,000 tonnes.

(c) 8,000 tonnes.

Preservation of Flamingoes and Wild Ass in the Rann of Kutch

1773. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Great Rann of Kutch is the only known extensive nesting ground of Flamingoes in Asia;

(b) whether in the Little Rann is found the Indian wild ass, the only species of the true wild ass left in the world; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to preserve and protect Flamingoes and wild ass?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No Sir.

(b) Indian Wild Ass is found in the Little Rann but it is not the only species of the Wild Ass in the world.

(c) Wild Ass and Flamingoes are protected species in Gujarat State.

I.A.C. Services

1774. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Airlines Corporation plane, bound for Calcutta, left Santa Cruz Aerodrome, one hour earlier than announced on the 25th July, 1966 and as a result nine passengers were stranded;

(b) whether the chief pilot of the plane refused to take them in at the last minute in spite of the request of the I.A.C. Staff; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Caravelle Flight IC-175 Bombay/Calcutta was scheduled to take off at 16.10 hours on the 25th July, 1966 but due to expected delay in the arrival of the aircraft from Bangalore which was to operate the flight, the departure was fixed at 17.45 hours. In the meantime, however, another aircraft could be made available and the departure was refixed at 16.10 hours. Efforts were made by the Commercial Department to contact the passengers and when the flight was actually announced at 16.30 hours. 8 passengers out of the 72 booked had not reported. The aircraft engines were started but before the aircraft taxied out, 6 passengers reached the aircraft at the tarmac and the Station Manager who was present at the tarmac signalled and requested the Commander to accept the passengers and to lower the rear steps to enable the passengers to board. The Commander, however, took off and these passengers were left behind. The matter is under investigation by the Management.

Tug for Calicut Port

1775. Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in acquiring a tug for the Calicut Port; and

(b) when the same will be available?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala has intimated that two tugs of 132 and 210 H.P. are in commission at Calicut Port. The bigger tug was built and commissioned in January 1965. There is no proposal under consideration of the State Government to acquire another tug for Calicut Port.

Pension Scheme for Panchayat Employees

1776. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to implement the pension scheme for Panchayat employees who have completed thirty years of service;

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the retired employees of the Panchayat have not received their pension because of a technical point raised by the Director of Panchayats in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to offset the hardship caused to the retired employees?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Powers of Village Panchayats

1777. Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision and recommendation of the recent Conference of the Presidents of Panchayats in Kerala in the matter of investing them with more powers for the proper and efficient working of the Village Panchayats; and

(b) if so. the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). The resolution in question has not yet come to the Central Government's notice. A copy of it has been called for from the State Government together with the report on the action taken or proposed by them.

Roads in Assam, Tripura and Manipur

1778. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to improve the road communication systems linking Assam, Tripura and Manipur; and

(b) if so, the progress made towards making (i) Agartala-Badarpur-Passi-Shillong road, (ii) Silchar-Aijal road, and (iii) Silchar-Imphal road as all weather roads?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The required information is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Agartala -Badarpur -Passi-Shillong Road: (309 miles). There is already a single-lane road in existence from Shillong to Agartala. With the completion of the bridge over the rivers Lubha and Barak in the Passi-Badarpur section, the road will become an all weather road. The construction of the Lubha bridge is already in progress and is expected to be completed by February 1967. Proposal for construction of Barak bridge and improvement of the road are under consideration.

Silchar-Aijal Road: (125 miles). Formation has been widened to 20 ft. for 80 miles. Soling, metalling and black-topping have also been completed for 22 miles. Further works are in progress. 3-ton vehicles are plying on this road.

Silchar-Imphal Road in Manipur: (151 miles). The Silchal-Imphal road is under construction in the State of Manipur. The project envisages the construction of a motorable road, with 16 ft. wide formation and 12 ft. black-top carriageway. There are six major river crossings. Physically, so far, earth work formation for 131 miles, metalling of the first 21 miles from Imphal and temporary culverts have been completed. The remaining works are in progress or are being investigated.

Barak Bridge

1779. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tender for the bridge over the river Barak on Badarpur-Passi Road has been finalised; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalising the tender so far?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). Tenders for the construction of the Barak bridge near Badarpur on the Badarpur-Passi Road were received on the 31st May, 1966 from five firms. On scrutiny of the tenders by the Public Works Department, Assam, it was found that they were hedged in by a number of conditions involving financial implications. The State Public Works Department had, therefore, to issue questionnaires to the tendering firms in July 1966 seeking their clarification on several points. Replies received from the tenderers are now under the scrutiny of the State Public Works Department. With a view to economise on the expenditure, the new schemes including this bridge are being reviewed. The work on the bridge will be undertaken if the project is ultimately approved.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

ताइचुंग नेटिव–1 की खेती

N.S.Q. 6. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश व दूसरे राज्यों में ताइचुंग नेटिव–1 धान के बोने की कोई विस्तृत योजना वर्तमान फसल के अन्तर्गत अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना बीज बांटा गया है और कितने एकड़ भूमि में इसकी खेती किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि फसल अच्छी हो तथा योजना सफल हो सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने विभिन्न राज्यों में जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल है लगभग 7254 टोन्ज ताईचुंग नेटिव–1 धान के बीज खेती के लिए खरीफ 1966 के दौरान वितरित किए हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ राज्यों ने इस किस्म के अपने बीज उत्पादन कार्यक्रम बनाए हुए थे । खरीफ 1966 के दौरान ताईचुंग नेटिव–1 की खेती किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल अनुमानत: लगभग 7 लाख एकड़ है ।

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों को बीजों की सप्लाई के अतिरिक्त अधिक उत्पादक किस्म कार्यक्रमों की सफलता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अन्य कदम भी उठाए गए हैं । वे हैं—जिला तथा खण्ड स्तर पर स्टाफ को मजबूत करना ताकि उन्नत तकनीलोजी के अपनाने में किसानों की सहायता की जा सके, एच० वी० पी० क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए देशीय उर्वरकों की अलाटमेंट अमोनियम फोसफेट और डाइमोनियम फोसफेट जैसे उर्वरकों की राज्यों में अलाटमेंट, किसानों के लिए कीटनाशक औषधियों का और पौदे संरक्षण उपकरणों का पर्याप्त मात्रा में इकट्ठा करना, एच० वी० पी० क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सहकारी समितियों तथा अन्य ऋणों की व्यवस्था के लिए प्रबन्ध, "पैकेज आफ प्रैक्टिसिज़" सम्बन्धी पुस्तिकाओं का प्रकाशन तथा वितरण, अन्य सूचना सम्बन्धी साहित्य और किसानों की शिक्षा के लिए फिल्मों का निर्माण ।

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT ON BONUS ACT

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent

public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The Supreme Court Judgment regarding Bonus Act the Government's reaction thereto."

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): On Ordinance was promulgated on the 29th May, 1965 to give effect to the recommendations of the Bonus Commission as accepted by Government. The Ordinance was later on replaced by the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Petitions were filed by employers in several High Courts as well as the Supreme Court Challenging the constitutional validity of the main provisions of the legislation. The matters before the Supreme Court were heard in April, 1966. The Supreme Court's judgment has been delivered on the 5th August. The Court has upheld the validity of Sec. 10 of the Act which requires payment of a minimum bonus regardless of profits. Section 11 regarding maximum bonus and section 15 regarding set on and set off of allocable surplus, also remain intact. However, Section 33 regarding applicability of the Act to pending disputes, section 34(2) relating to the application of the bonus ratio of the base year and section 37 regarding Central Government's powers to make orders to remove difficulties in giving effect to the Act, have been held to be constitutionally invalid by a majority decision.

The decision of the Spreme Court is being studied. Such steps as are found necessary and possible to protect the just and legitimate interests of labour will be taken.

Shri Umanath: A large number of cases protecting the existing bonus of workers are pending before the tribunals throughout the country and there are conciliation and other proceedings. Because of the striking down of these sections, immediately the bonus of lakhs and lakhs workers will definitely be affected which will lead to industrial unrest. Under these circumstances, may I know whether the Government propose to bring in any amendment to the Act, protecting the rights of the workers and plugging the loopholes in the original Act, during this session itself? If not, what are the measures that the Government propose to take immediately to protect the bonus of the workers?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think the magnitude of the problem which the hon. Member has drawn is correct. The judgment was delivered only on the 5th of this month. A copy of the judgment has been obtained and is being studied in the Labour Ministry and the Law Ministry. As I have said, whatever steps are found necessary to protect the legitimate interests of the workers will be taken. I am getting further studies made as to what is the actual position, how many cases were pending before the tribunals and so on. I think it might be only a very few cases. There is no use in nodding heads.

Shri Umanath: It is not "few cases". There is a large number of them at tribunal and conciliation level. Now this judgment has come and definitely the tribunals will give the decision, "You cannot be protected".

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps, the hon. Member is confusing . . .

Shri Umanath: I am not confusing. I am very clear. I am in the field. I know. The hon. Minister is not in the field.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I wish, he remains in the field. As I was saying, a large number of cases of dispute arising out of the payment of bonus is pending before conciliation or adjudication. They will not be affected if they have arisen out of sections 10, 11 or 15.

Shri Umanath: 34(2).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: They are not affected at all. The basic provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act have

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

been held to be valid and constitutional. As to how many cases of dispute before the ct came into force and the cases which were pending before tribunals, I am ascertaining their number. In how many cases payment of bonus before the base year will be affected, that study also is being undertaken. I cannot say anything more at this stage. After the Law Ministry has examined the case and suggested the remedy, steps will be taken.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): When this Act was introduced and discussed in this House several hon. Members warned the Government to have a second thought on this Act and not to rush with it in the manner which they did. Did they have any second thought on this and have they realised their mistake now?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sreekantan Nair.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): In view of the solemn assurances made on the floor of the House by the late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastriji, and in view of the fact that throughout the proceedings of a fortnight in the Supreme Court, the highest seat of judicature in the country, the attitude of fairness of this Parliament and the Government of India was questioned, may I know if any action is contemplated by the Government and whether the provisions of the Constitution would also be invoked to take that measure out of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: How can we say anything about that? As I have said, the judgment has just been received and it is being studied in the Law Ministry. After the Law Ministry has gone into the question they will decide what steps should be taken in the matter.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I only wanted to point out that the Supreme Court has definitely been prejudiced against this Government and this Parliament... (*Interruption*) and any step taken must be on that basis.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, it is not fair to make such remarks so far as the biggest judiciary of the land is concerned.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): I should like to know whether the Minister really feels the urgency of bringing forward an amending Bill in the House so that at least those cases, whether they are large or few, that are before the tribunals are not settled one way or the other. Can we expect the Minister to bring forward a Bill at least during this session itself?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The Minister feels the urgency of a thorough examination of the judgment of the Supreme Court. That step has been taken. The other step will follow only after the examination of the judgment has been done by the legal authorities.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I wanted a concrete answer for a concrete question.

Mr. Speaker: He says that that can only be determined after it has been examined.

Shri Oza (Surendranagar): In view of the observation made by the Supreme Court while dealing with the provisions of section 33 of the Payment of Bonus Act that the invidious distinction between cases pending before the appropriate courts and cases not so pending is bad, will it not be the thinking of the Government to follow the advice of the Supreme Court to allow such cases to be dealt with according to the Supreme Court formula as a line of least resistance; otherwise, am afraid, the Government shall have to come forward with an amendment of the Constitution.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is a suggestion for action and I will take it into consideration.

श्री यज्ञपाल सिंह (कैराना) : ऐसा कानून बनाने के लिए किस को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है ? जिन्होंने इस बिल को फ्रेम किया था, क्या उन को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है और क्या उन के ख़िलाफ़ कोई एक्शन लिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बिल हमने—इस पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया था । माननीय सदस्य ने उस वक्त कुछ नहीं कहा था ।

श्री दाजी (इन्दौर) : हमने कहा था कि गवर्नमेंट गलत और अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल काम कर रही है, लेकिन फिर भी उस बिल को पास कर दिया गया । इसलिए गवर्नमेंट इस के लिए जिम्मेदार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने कहा भी था, तो भी उस बिल को इस पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: (Sibsagar): There are cases where employers have already accepted the provisions of the Bonus Act and have paid bonuses to their employees. May I know what Government propose to do with those good employers who have already paid bonuses according to the law that has been invalidated by the Supreme Court?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If such bonuses have been paid without any conditions, I am sure, the good employers will continue to be good employers and will not claim it back from the workers.

Shri N. Nandeker (Gonda): Is it a fact that whereas the Governments objective in enacting the Bonus Act was to decrease labour disputes and to increase production, actually, the Act has resulted in an increase in labour disputes and decrease in production?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member is expressing his opinion.

Mr. Speaker: That may be the hon. Member's opinion. But he wants to know whether it is a fact that production has decreased and labour disputes have increased.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: No, Sir. I repudiate that statement.

Shri N. Dandeker: Is it a fact that labour disputes have increased and production has decreased?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It is a simple question.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: And the answer is negative to both the questions.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुखाबाद) : बोनस और मंहगाई भत्ते वगैरह से मजदूरों को जो फ़ायदा होता है और बढ़ते दामों से उन्हें जो नुक्सान होता है, क्या सरकार ने इस का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है, अगर किया है और उस का यह नतीजा निकला है कि उन को नुक्सान ज्यादा होता है, तो क्या सरकार सोच रही है कि बड़े लोगों के वेतन और भत्ते पर रोक लगा कर उन को नीचे गिरा कर छोटों को ऊपर उठाया जा सकता है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं नहीं समझता कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से इस सवाल का क्या सम्बन्ध है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सवाल को नहीं समझा हूं । जरा सवाल को दोहरा दीजिए ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या श्री जगजीवन राम नहीं समझे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं समझा हूं ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं इतना नहीं समझा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से यह क्वेश्चन कैसे फ्लो करता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : माननीय मंत्री इस सवाल को समझ गए थे—समझने

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

में वह अच्छे हैं—लेकिन वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से इस का सम्बन्ध कायम नहीं कर सके।

बोनस और मंहगाई भत्ते वगैरह से मजदूरों को जो फायदा होता और बढ़ते दामों से उन्हें जो नुक्सान होता है—बोनस साल में एक महीने मिल गया, मंहगाई भत्ता पांच साल में एक दफ़ा मिल गया, जब कि बढ़ते दामों से उन्हें पांच साल में लगातार तीन चार साल नुक्सान उठाना पड़ता है—क्या सरकार ने उस का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया है और उसी के साथ साथ यह भी सोचा है कि दबे हुए लोगों को—ज्यादातर लोगों को—राहत दिलाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि ऊंचे लोगों को पकड़ कर नीचे लाया जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब वही होगा कि इस सवाल का सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मजदूर नफ़े में से बोनस लेता है। यह सारा मामला नफ़े से जुड़ा हुआ है।

श्री द्वारका दास मंत्री (भीर) : बम्बई एक औद्योगिक नगर है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने वहां के मजदूरों को कुछ आश्वासन दिये थे और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय ने उन आश्वासनों पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है। महाराष्ट्र के मजदूर मंत्री, श्री निड़के, ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में वक्तव्य दिया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने मजदूरों को जो आश्वासन दिये हैं, उन को पूरा करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट को दिखला रहे हैं। अगर आवश्यकता होगी, तो हम इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों से भी बात करेंगे और स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी में भी बात करेंगे।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने बोनस एक्ट की दफ़ा 10 को वैध घोषित किया है और दफ़ा 33, 34 और 37 को अवैध घोषित किया है। इन धाराओं के अवैध घोषित होने से श्रमिक वर्ग को बोनस पाने में कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो गई है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय से परामर्श कर रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय से कब तक सम्मति प्राप्त हो जायेगी, जिस से सरकार इस बारे में जल्दी निर्णय ले सके और श्रमिकों की बोनस पाने सम्बन्धी कठिनाई दूर हो जाये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : बोनस पाने की कितनी कठिनाई है, यह हम दिखवा रहे हैं। विधि मंत्री से इस मामले पर जल्दी से जल्दी राय ली जायेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : जिस समय यह बोनस विधेयक सदन में आया था, उस समय हम विरोधियों की तरफ़ से उस विधेयक की कमियों और त्रुटियों के बारे में सरकार को बताया गया था, लेकिन उस समय के श्रम मंत्री ने इस बारे में विधि मंत्री से कोई चर्चा न करते हुए, उन की कोई राय न लेते हुए इस विधेयक को पास करवाया और इस में कोई संशोधन नहीं किया। जिन मंत्रियों ने इस विधेयक को इस रूप में पास करवा के अपराध किया है, क्या उन्हें कोई दंड दिया जायेगा ? क्या सरकार इसी सेशन में वर्तमान विधेयक में संशोधन कर के कोई नया विधेयक लाने का विचार रखती है ? पिछली बार मजदूरों को जितना बोनस मिला, अब भी उन को उतना ही मिले, उस से कम न मिले, क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं जितना कह चुका हूं, उस से अधिक कहने की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने बताया है कि विरोधियों की तरफ़ से इस बारे में अच्छा प्रकाश डाला गया था कि वर्तमान विधेयक में क्या कमियां और त्रुटियां हैं । अगर मंत्री महोदय को विश्वास न हो, तो वह डीबेट्स को देख लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डीबेट्स देखने से क्या फ़ायदा होगा ? इस पार्लियामेंट ने उस कानून को पास किया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उस समय के श्रम मंत्री ने इस बारे में विधि मंत्री से चर्चा नहीं की, जिस के फलस्वरूप आज इन कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस समय इस बारे में बहस नहीं हो सकती है । किसी भी विरोधी सदस्य ने कुछ भी कहा होगा, लेकिन उस कानून को पार्लियामेंट ने पास किया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस का अपराधी कौन है ? आज जो कठिनाई आ रही है, हम ने उस को सरकार के सामने रखा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब हाउस किसी बिल को पास कर देता है, तो कोई भी उस के लिए अपराधी नहीं रहता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आज जो कठिनाई सामने आ रही है, उस के बारे में पहले सदन में बता दिया गया था सरकार ने उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया, जिस से मजदूरों की हानि हुई है । उस समय के श्रम मंत्री ने इस बारे में विधि मंत्री से कोई चर्चा नहीं की । क्या इस सम्बन्ध में श्रम मंत्री और सरकार सोचेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चाहे विधि मंत्री ग़लत हों, चाहे कोई और मिनिस्टर ग़लत हों, चाहे सरकार ग़लत हो, उस की राय ग़लत हो, लेकिन जब सारे हाउस ने वोट दे कर कोई कानून पास कर दिया, तो किसी एक का कसूर नहीं होता है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आज जो कठिनाई आई है, जिस के कारण सुप्रीम को. ने फ़ैसला दिया है, वह विरोधियों की तरफ़ से सरकार को बता दी गई थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो क्या हुआ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्रम मंत्री ने विधि मंत्री के सामने ये सारी बातें न रखते हुए इस बारे में निर्णय ले लिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह निर्णय तो हाउस ने लिया था ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्रम मंत्री ने बहुमत के बल पर उस बिल को पास करवा दिया, जिस का परिणाम आज हम को भुगतना पड़ रहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार इस सत्र में नया विधेयक ला रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर हाउस किसी चीज को पास कर दे, तो कोई दोषी नहीं है ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The only purport of the question is whether, when those defects were pointed out, it was properly examined by the Government before they insisted on passing this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is no use going into those facts now, whether they examined it or not. It was put before the House and by a majority it was passed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The House, of course, passed it . . .

Mr. Speaker: The House has passed it. No individual can be held responsible for this, whether it was consulted or not.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार नया विधेयक कब लाने वाली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलाया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय :मिनिस्टर साहब इसका जवाब दे चुके हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार कोई नया विधेयक इस सत्र में लाने वाली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : यह सवाल पहले किया जा चुका है और इस का जवाब भी दे दिया गया है । क्या उस जवाब को सब मेम्बरों के लिए दोहराया जाये ? अगर माननीय सदस्य इस तरह जिद करेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा । I have this complaint that Shri S. M. Banerjee has cast a reflection on me by saying that in other cases, in the case of Shri Nath Pai or somebody else, I had allowed some concession but in his case I had not done so.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I only wanted to get an opportunity. Please do not misunderstand me.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of misunderstanding. When I call his name and he is not present in his seat, what should I do? Should I not pass on to the next item?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not questioning what you have done. But I am merely saying that in passing on to the next item you speak so much but we do not get a chance to speak.

Mr. Speaker: He has developed this habit that he attacks me without any justification and without any provocation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please give me a chance to clarify why I said like that. My question was only this.

If you do not give me a chance to explain then I cannot explain myself and the news will go to the press that I am always disobeying the Chair, that does not look nice; so, I shall have to clarify my position. If you have misunderstood me, then I am sorry for it. My point was only this.. (*Interruptions*) These people are not even allowing me to say what I want to say. I want to say a word of personal explanation. I was also one of the signatories to the calling-attention-notice. I know that when a Member is not present, naturally after calling his name, you pass on to the next name, whether it be in regard to a quesion or in regard to a calling-attention-notice. I was late by one minute, but I never asked you why you had not called me. My point was only this that I should also be included, and I should not be precluded from asking questions because I was a little late.

Mr. Speaker: Have I said that I shall be precluding him?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You did not say so, but that was what I had supposed....

Mr. Speaker: Why should he suppose like that? Why should he pass such remarks that in other cases that concession was given?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry for it; please do no take it so seriously.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let the matter pass.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We face expulsion, but we take it sportingly. Please take it sporting'y, Sir. If you have misunderstood me, I am sorry for it.

I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the reaction of the

workers' representatives and of the employees in this matter? The workers' representatives and even the Maharashtra Labour Minister have expressed the apprehension that this may result in a wave of strikes or labour troubles The employerse' association has said that the Supreme Court by invalidating three provisions of the Bonus Act had set right the wrong done by the Government. This is what the spokesman of the employers' federation of India has said. The report says:

> "Mr. T. S. Swaminathan, Secretary-General of the Federation said that the employers would oppose any amendment of the Bonus Act in the light of the Supreme Court judgement incorporating these provisions in some other form.".

I would like to know whether when taking a decision to safeguard the interests of the workers—which has been proclaimed so loudly by Shri Jagjivan Ram—Government will take cognizance of the threatening attitude of the employers and will safeguard the interests of the employees despite these threats. I would like to have an assurance to that effect.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I wish that my loud proclamations are heard by my hon friend Shri S. M. Banerjee also. I do not want to make any distinction. Whatever the employers may say or whatever the workers may say, the judgement has to be examined on merits and legally; and once it has been examined, we shall certainly consider what steps will have to be taken to remedy the defects that have been found out in the Act. I cannot say anything more at this stage.

I have gone further and said that if necessary, I shall have a meeting with the Ministers of the State Governments and if necessary I may even convene a meeting of the Standing Labour Committee to consider this question. But that can follow only after we have ascertained the legal opinion in the matter as to what steps can be taken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: How long will it take?

12.24 hrs.

RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 357 AND REFLECTIONS ON THE CHAIR

Mr. Speaker: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Before you proceed further, I wish to draw your attention most respectfully towards the notice under rule 357, which I gave yesterday. I was infromed last evening or late last night that in your pleasure you had disallowed it.

* *

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Grave allegations have been made against you. What is the subject-matter?

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): What is he talking about?

Mr. Speaker: Has he made his statement or he wants to make it?

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to make it.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Are you taking all this in a sportsmanly spirit?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What is he talking about?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to malign me and cast reflections on me. There is nothing else that he wants to do. He gave me notice and under the cloak of personal explanation, he wants to say those things. I have disallowed it and said that this is no personal explanation. Now he insists that he must have his say. Now he says.. (*Interruptions*). This attitude does not change simply by saying I

**Expuged as ordered by the Chair *vide* col. 3578.

[Mr. Speaker]

say it most respectfully' or 'most humbly'.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is not fair for you to prejudge me. Permit me to place myself at the hands of the House..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I have conveyed to him that I do not allow him. But now he insists . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kapur Singh: I submit most respectully that I have no intention to malign you . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): On a previous occasion, he was allowed to make a statement by way of personal explanation which was considered by the House as derogatory to the House.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): If you allow him to make a statement, we will be considered as 'goondas' as reported in the newspapers.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We have not understood anything of what is going on excepting that there are certain reflections cast on you. On what grounds?

Shri Hem Barua: You should also lay down a minimum standard. Instead of laying down some minimum standards, you are by your silence, if I may say so, fomenting these things (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I regret to say that for sometime past there have been efforts to bring the Office of the Speaker into contempt and ridicule. These attempts are being constantly made. I have to appeal to the Members.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): Why do you permit it?

Shri Bhagwat Jhad Azad (Bhagalpur): He has made a serious charge.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): He has made some serious charges which are absolutely out of place. You must take some action against him for those remarks.

Mr. Speaker: I am finding myself in a very difficult position.

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : इन्होंने जो कुछ भी कहा है, रेकार्ड में से निकाला जाय ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: We can admire the patience of Sardar Hukam Singh. But, Sir, you are in the Chair as Speaker, the custodian of this House. Every word that has fallen from the hon. Member is very derogatory. We would request you as a Member of the House, to maintain the dignity of the Chair and take proper action in this regard.

Another hon. Member said that you are fomenting this trouble. If any Member on this side says anything like this, we will oppose it. The remarks made by Shri Kapur Singh are very objectionable and I do not find adequate words in the English language to describe it. He has degraded Parliament, he has insulted Parliament by insulting you. Therefore, we request you to take proper action against him.

Several hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: (Hamirpur): We cannot tolerate it. Strong action must be taken.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. (*Interruptions*).

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You are not ordering the persons who are insulting the House, insulting the Chair and insulting the dignity and honour of the Constitution. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : इन्होंने जो कुछ कहा है उसको रिकार्ड से निकाल दिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Let me ponder over it quietly whether any action is needed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): The House does not want that this matter should at all be dis-

cussed; for what reasons he has said this, that also we do not want to discuss, but the remarks are there. Therefore, I would suggest that those remarks made by the hon. Member should be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Either the Member must apologise or he must be punished.

Mr. Speaker: The least that I can do is to ask the Member that he should withdraw them.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इन्होंने जो कुछ आपके खिलाफ़ आरोप लगाये , न को रिकार्ड से निकाला जाय ।

Shri Kapur Singh: You, with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of this House, forbid me to place before the House matters which I consider to be of vital importance for the dignity of this House.

Some hon. Members: How?

Shri Kapur Singh: Here they are.

Now you want me to withdraw those remarks of protest by which I wanted to draw the attention of this House to those very vital matters. I want you to know, and I want this House to know, that I shall never insult a million voters whom I represent here by either playing the courtier or by refraining from speaking what I believe to be the truth. I refuse to withdraw what I have said. I withdraw from the House. You may take any action you want.

Shri Kapur Singh then left the House.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He must be named.

Mr. Speaker: The second question is whether those remarks should be expunged from the proceedings.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): He should be punished. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If it is the desire of the House that some punishment has to be given . . .

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Shri N. Dandeker (Gonda): May I make an observation?

An hon. Member: Who are you?

Mr. Speaker: Let Mr. Dandeker say what he wants.

Shri N. Dandeker: He has made certain remarks and if you agree, I will make some observations on it.

I am entirely with the House in saying that those expressions and adjectives that were used were objectionable and should not have been used. I am also entirely with those who moved the motion that they should be expunged from the record. But we all know that many Members here lose their tempers and say intemperate things, or say good things intemperately, and I do not think that on that kind of thing we ought to take the extreme step of naming or punishing the Member. That is my submission.

Mr. Speaker: I have only to bring this to the notice of the hon. Member. He might read the original that he sent me, and if that contains similar things and similar language is used in that also, then probably he will be satisfied that I was justified in thinking that it was not only the heat of the moment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That has not been read.

Mr. Speaker: No, I have not read it, that has not been read. I will pass it on to Mr. Dandeker. He may have a look into it and then decide how he has behaved.

Shri Daji (Indore): Let it be very clear that we do not agree with the remarks made by him, but such a situation also developed some time back, you will recall. I think it was

[Shri Daji]

Mr. Kapur Singh or some other Member who made certain observations about the Deputy-Speaker on the floor of the House. That was some time back, I think in the last session. Even if you expunge certain remarks that have been made, we do not know in what context; we are absolutely in the dark. You have kindly passed on certain papers to Mr. Dandeker.

Shri Dandeker is reading it and I am completely in the dark. So are most of the Members of the House as to what is the context of this—(*Interruption*)—I do not want to be run down in the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Does he hold that in a particular context this would be justified?

Shri Daji: No, Sir, I do not even suggest that whatever he has addressed to you should be read. My suggestion is only this: since certain things have been said in an objectionable way, it would be better if you show it not only to Shri Dandeker but to all the leaders of the groups and decide; I suggest you may completely ignore so so to say, the House and consider it privately in your Chamber.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: It is not necessary to do so in the Chamber. What has been said in the House is enough.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Daji, who agrees with me that, in whatever context, these observations which have been made are objectionable, should appreciate on thing: if that is the case, then, why should he say that he does not know in what context they have been said? The context might be anything, but these words have been uttered and in spite of my warning to him that I did not allow them. Then, of course, it does not behave anybody to stand up and say these words. This is what the House is objecting to. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We agree also that they should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: Then, in that case, if the House is of the opinion that some punishment should be awarded, I have to name the Member. First he disobeyed the Chair. I had asked him first that he should not arise it. First he disobeyed it. Secondly, he cast reflection unnecessarily, which was offensive against and against the dignity of the Chair and against the dignity and decorum of the House. Therefore, I name Shri Kapur Singh as having done this wrong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit one thing? I agree entirely that the hon. Member Shri Kapur Singh has shown grave discourtesy to the Chair, and he has also sought, by the remarks he made, to bring the Speaker's office into disrepute. He cast reflections on the Chair. I would straightway say that his conduct does merit serious consideration. The House should take serious notice of his conduct.

But under rule 374(1) of the Rules, the naming of a Member should be preceded by certain happenings. The rule reads as follows:

> "The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof."

Now, I do not know—it is for the House to judge—(*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Now, what happened was, the hon. Member cast some reflections on you, which was most objectionable. Shri Dandeker also admitted it, that it was most objectionable. But would that amount to seriously, wilfully and persistently obstructing the business of the House? If you hold that he has committed that offence, then of course he can be named. Then, I do not know whether it is proper to name a Member after he has withdrawn from the House. He

had withdrawn from the House. He was not present.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath has raised very pertinent questions.

The first is about rule 374(1) which reads as follows:

> "The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof."

I have said that he has disregarded my authority. I have conveyed to him not to raise it, but he raised it. Without by permission, he stood up and went on without any halt. Therefore, he was obstructing the proceedings also.

The second question is whether I can name him after he has left. Of course, when he is leaving if he makes certain remarks, that aggravates the offence and I can name him thereafter. It is not necessary that he should be present.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Just imagine what will be the effect if we punish this particular member. The most objectionable remarks of the member would remain in the proceedings of the House and they would appear in the press also. I submit that we have sufficiently condemned him. You have already named him and the whole House has condemned him and he had also left the House. I think it will be sufficient for the purpose if you expunge those remarks from the proceedings. Otherwise, those remarks will appear in the press also.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Dwivedy probably is mixing up the two things. We are not suspending him simply for those remarks. Besides that punishment, if the House is of the opinion that these must be expunged, we can expunge them also.

Shri Hem Barua: Then you cannot name him.

Mr. Speaker: Naming is for the obstruction caused to the proceedings, not for uttering those remarks.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: To be very fair, when he got up and went on speaking, you said, "You go on and say whatever you want to say." So, it is not that you asked him to sit down and he persisted in speaking. If that was the situation, I would be the last person to plead for him.

Shri Hem Barua: If what he said is expunged, you cannot name him, because there is no basis, no material, on which you can name him.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): When he bagan to speak, after he has spoken one or two sentences, you could have stopped him and named him. But you allowed him to make that statement.

Mr. Speaker: He would not listen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You were yourself lenient.

Mr. Speaker: I am not in a hurry that he should be punished. I leave it to the Members that they must carefully safeguard the dignity and decorum of the House. (*Interruptions*).

Shri N. Dandeker: I agree with you that you are entitled....

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Other Members also might have their say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Are you going to circulate it to the Members?

Mr. Speaker: Not the document; I was referring to the opinion formed by Mr. Dandeker.

Shri N. Dandeker: You are fully justified in taking exeption to the way this has been worded. You have already referred to the rule whereby if a Member is obstructing the proceedings of the House, you can certainly

[Shri N. Dandeker]

name him and the House can punish him. But with great respect, I submit that after he made the observations that he should not have made, you were pleased to say, "If you want to say anything, go ahead and say it". At that moment, if you had said, "Mr. Kapur Singh, this is objectionable. Please desist", and, if he did not desist, certainly it would amount to obstruction of the proceedings of the House and all the consequences would follow.

Sir, I do suggest that if anybody has been endeavouring as far as possible to support your authority, it is me. I most respectfully submit that you in fact, in your kindness perhaps, said to him, "Mr. Kapur Singh, if you insist on saying this, please go on" and you sat down. If I may say so, it does not amount to obstructing the proceedings of the House. I, therefore, submit that while I agree with your taking exception to those obervations and while those observations must be struck out, there the matter should end.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Mr. Dandeker has said that you told Mr. Kapur Singh "All right, you go on". Everybody in this House understood the meaning of it when you said "Go on".

You meant, "If you feel like going on like this, go on".

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, I think the whole House joins in condemning the attitude and action of Mr. Kapur Singh.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You are not the spokesman of the whole House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That has been the concensus. I do not know if there is a stray member who thinks otherwise. Even those members who are now wanting to molify the whole situation have very strongly condemned his action. I do not think the conduct of the hon. member can be supported by anybody.

Let us take it in two parts. You had disallowed it and in spite of your having said that this has been disallowed, he made certain remarks which were highly objectionable. To say that there the matter ends is not correct. After that, you gave him an opportunity to withdraw those remarks. He categorically refused to withdraw those remarks.

Mr. Dwivedy's anxiety is if you punish him, those remarks will remain in the proceedings and will appear in the press also. I can understand his anxiety. His anxiety is not to support or justify the action of Mr. Kapur Singh. It is not at all so. What my friend fears will happen is not likely to happen. One point raised is after he has withdrawn, how can action be taken against him? That would be a most dangerous situation, because then I can stand up, call names, do anything I like and walk away. Because I have walked away, no action can be taken? We will be landing ourselves into a very absurd position if that is accepted.

Of course, the objections raised are well-intentioned and well meant, but I do not think they hold much water. You have already given your decision. You have already named him. There is no going back upon it. Going back would be a very serious thing in this series of things. Mr. Jaganatha Rao was rising in his seat to move the motion. I think we have already traversed much ground.

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): I beg to move:

> "That Shri Kapur Singh, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of the session."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to move an amendment.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) जो प्रस्ताव व सुझाव सामने आया है उस पर मैं अपना अमेंडमेंट रखना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: No amendment is allowed.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ज्यादा सजा है, सजा कम की जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That Shri Kapur Singh, a Member of the House, named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of the session."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

Some hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Speaker: Those against will say 'No'.

Some hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Ayes have it. The Ayes have it. The Ayes have it.

The motion was adopted.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, what happened to my suggestion that the words be expunged?

Mr. Speaker: I have not taken a decision. If that is the opinion of the House, they might be expunged.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, after having a Member and punished him, if you expunge the words from the records....

Mr. Speaker: We can expunge even then. It is not subject to any appeal or revision, that we have to show it to anybody.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Member has been named and punished also. Now if those words are expunged from the record, for the future historian, the record will not show anything at all, why this was done.

Several hon. Members: That should be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: If that is the opinion of the House, I order its expunction.*

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, as I pointed out before the Member was actually punished, if you expunge the words from the records there would not be anything to show in the record that on the face of this he deserved that punishment. The two things cannot go together.

Mr. Speaker: I have already expunged.

12.54 hrs.

RE: POINT OF ORDER

श्री राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के खिलाफ विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव पर.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कल लिया जायेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न इस सम्बन्ध में उठाने दीजिये ।

श्री दाजी (इन्दौर) : अभी ट्रेन डिरेल हो गई, कल मिनिस्टर डिरेल हो जायेंगे, परसों कुछ और डिरेल हो जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से तो ठीक नहीं हैं । मुझे मंत्री महोदय ने सुबह टेलिफोन किया कि चूंकि सारी कार्रवाई हिन्दी में है इसलिये वह उस का तर्जुमा करा रहे हैं । उन को थोड़ा सा वक्त दिया जाये । मैं इसे कल ले लूंगा क्योंकि मैंने सोचा कि वह समझ लें और उस का जवाब दे सकें । दूसरे मेरे पास श्री

*For expunction please *see* col. 3566.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मधु लिमये की चिट्ठी भी आई है । उन्होंने यह तो नहीं कहा कि इस को पोस्टपोन किया जाये, पर लिखा है कि मैं बाहर जा रहा हूं बाकी कार्रवाई के लिये.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूं । अब प्रश्न यह रह गया है कि क्या मंत्री महोदय अपनी सफाई इस सदन के सामने दें या विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने दें । उन को सफाई देने का मौका विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने भरपूर रहेगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि पी० ए० सी०ने दो बार मंत्री महोदय के खिलाफ यह इल्जाम लगाया है कि उनके जो कुछ भी तर्क रहे हों, सबब रहे हों, जिन से उन्होंने अपने पहले हुक्म को बदला, वह आब्स्क्योर है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दफा मैंने कल सुना एक दफा कल सुनना है, तब फिर एक दफा आज कैसे सुन सकता हूं । मैं माननीय सदस्य को कल सुन लूंगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कल कोई रहेंगे, कोई नहीं । आप मेरी बात सुन लें । यह बात ऐसी है कि इसके ऊपर जो पहले की नजीरें हैं, कि जब दो बार पी० ए० सी० ने किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ इतना गम्भीर आरोप लगा दिया तो एक मिनट के लिये भी उसे नहीं रहना चाहिये । अंग्रेजों के सदन में तो यह होता है कि वह सीधे चला जाता है विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने । आप देख रहे हैं कि किस तरह से यह सारा देश सेठ, नौकरशाह और मंत्री के त्रिकोण की साजिश के कारण बरबाद होता जा रहा है । इसमें जीतपाल सेठ हैं, मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम है और नौकरशाह भूतलिंगम हैं जिन के ऊपर अब की रिपोर्ट आई.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से कहा कि जब मुझे कल सुनना है तो आज समय क्यों लिया जाये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस के अलावा, अच्छा, इसे छोड़ दीजिये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कल आप को भी सुनूंगा । जो कुछ आप को कहना है वह कल कह दीजियेगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कल बहुत से लोग रहें या न रहें । हर सदस्य के अपने कर्त्तव्य होते हैं और कर्त्तव्यों के कारण कोई यह समझना कि सारे लोग यहां रह पायेंगे यह जरा मुश्किल है । इस के अलावा आप ने कल रेल गाड़ियों के उलटने के कारण इस विशेषाधिकार के मामले को आज के लिये टाला । अब अगर आज फिर से आप इस को टालते हैं तो आप जानते हैं कि इस वक्त क्या हो रहा है । प्रशासकों की तरफ से, जो आई० सी० एस० और आई० ए० एस० कहलाते हैं, एक गम्भीर संकल्प हो चुका है कि अगर इस मामले में कोई कार्रवाई की गई तो वह रुकावट डालेंगी । इसके अलावा.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, मैं आप से बार बार कह रहा हूं कि दो दफे इस पर वक्त न खर्च किया जाये । जब हम इसे कल ले रहे हैं तब आप को भी मौका मिलेगा । आप.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि इसे कल लिया या न लिया जाये । मैं कह रहा हूं कि यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने बिना एक सेकेन्ड की देर के सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये । मंत्री महोदय को यहां सफाई देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । इस मामले पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है । पी० ए० सी० ने साफ कह दिया है कि मंत्री महोदय के सबब आब्स्क्योर हैं । आब्स्क्योर लिखने का मतलब हो गया कि अब वह सबब किसी भी तर्क के अनुसार माने नहीं जा सकते । आप जानते हैं कि इसके साफ मतलब क्या होते हैं । या तो उन की तरफ से गम्भीर लापरवाही हुई है या उन की कोई बेईमानी हुई है । आब्स्क्योर का केवल एक मतलब होता है । दोनों हालतों में पी० ए० सी० से जो बात

आई है, वह विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने जाना चाहिये। यह पता लग जायेगा कि अगर उन की मुजरिमाना, अपराधी लापरवाही हुई है तो और भी मंत्री इस में सामने आयेंगे। अगर उन की तरफ से बेईमानी हुई है तो वह सामने आयेगी। वह सफाई अब यहां न दें बल्कि विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने जा कर दें। इसलिये अब सवाल यह नहीं है कि आप इस मामले को कल लें या परसों लें बल्कि यह है कि फौरन इस को विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने दें।

आप जानते हैं कि यह मंत्री महोदय कौन हैं। यह मंत्री महोदय अंग्रेजी रखने के लिये फौरन इस्तीफा देने को तैयार रहते थे.. (व्यवधान)। आज यह मंत्री...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब, आप मुझे सुन लीजिये। हिन्दी का सवाल यहां नहीं हो सकता। जितनी बात आप को कहनी है वह मैं सुन लिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस को फौरन विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अंग्रेजी पर इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं, यह अलाहदा सवाल है। उस से इस का क्या मतलब...

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस को छोड़िये। विशेषाधिकार समिति.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। मैंने विशेषाधिकार की बात सुन ली।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कह रहा हूं कि यहां तक नौबत आ गई है कि मंत्री महोदय के आचरण के साथ साथ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब आप एक बड़ा मुजरिमाना आरोप सुनिये। इस के साथ साथ... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब अब आप बैठ जाइये, मैंने सुन लिया आप को।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Sir, because there is already an allegation against South Indians, if you allow him to proceed like this, we will be unnecessarily forced to support Shri Subramaniam.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बैठता हूं। पर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। मैंने इतना आप को सुन लिया। बार-बार कहता चला गया कि आप बन्द करें, आप बन्द करें। मैंने कहा है कि कल मैं मिनिस्टर को सुनूंगा। मैं मिनिस्टर को जरूर सुनूंगा...

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : आप ने कल खुद कहा था कि आज इसे लिया जायेगा। सिर्फ मंत्री महोदय ने कह दिया तो आप इसे टाल रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गम्भीर आरोप है। मैं आप से कह रहा हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री... (व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं, सदन के नेता नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब क्या आप बैठेंगे नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आप से यह पूछ रहा हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं, सदन के नेता नहीं हैं। आज उन को इस वक्त रहना चाहिये या नहीं। यहां मामला चल रहा है और यह सब सोये हुए हैं। इस मामले में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से इतनी दफे कहा कि आप जैसे पुराने आदमी जो हैं और लीडर हैं उन को तो ऐसा सलूक नहीं करना चाहिये।

डा० राममनोहर लोहिया : मैं कहां का लीडर रह गया हूं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसा अभी आप ने कहा कि खाद्य मंत्री ने केवल इसलिये आप से समय मांगा है कि कल जो कार्रवाई हुई, श्री मधु लिमये ने विशेषाधिकार सम्बन्धी जो अपना वक्तव्य दिया वह हिन्दी में थी और उस के अनुवाद की आवश्यकता रहेगी। मैं इस विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न से हट कर एक बात आपकी सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। यह प्रश्न केवल विशेषाधिकार का नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि आप ने लोक लेखा समिति को दुबारा एक पैरा भेजा। उस के बाद भी पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी अपने पहले निर्णयों पर जमी रहती है। तो क्या हाउस आफ कामन्स में कोई इस प्रकार का उदाहरण है कि अगर पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी दो बार एक ही रिपोर्ट दे तो उस के बाद कोई मिनिस्टर अपने स्थान पर रह जाये। पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट इंग्लिश में है, पब्लिक अकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में नहीं है। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय नहीं रह सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रहें या न रहें। यह बात मेरे फैसला करने की नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर रह सकता है या नहीं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जनतन्त्र की पूरी जिम्मेदारी आप पर भी आती है। अगर जनतन्त्र सुरक्षित रहेगा तो उस के एक भागीदार आप भी हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह फैसला करना मेरा काम नहीं है कि मिनिस्टर रहें या न रहें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to know one thing. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Daji and myself.....

Mr. Speaker: I will take up that also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, Kindly hear me for a second. Yesterday you asked Shri Madhu Limaye to let you know the specific points which according to him constitute a breach of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: He has sent me those.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We thought we should also send you the specific points and we have sent them.

Mr. Speaker: I will consider them also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What I say is, we should get an opportunity tomorrow....

Mr. Speaker: I will see that. A promise cannot be given now. We will take it up tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, we only want to see that this matter is discussed as early as possible, because the representatives of Messrs. Amin-chand Pyarelal are trying to influence all sources.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I will consider it tomorrow. What else can I do?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस अब और नहीं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हमें सुनते नहीं, बाकी लोगों को सुन लेते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: We will now take up the next item, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Sanjiva Reddy.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER KERALA MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) ACT, ETC.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification S.R.O. No. 214/66 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 31st May, 1966, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1963 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the Presidenti in relation to State of kerala. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6699/66].

(2) A copy of Notification No. 68/66/F. No. 68-324/65- published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 13th June, 1966, making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6700/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATION DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Annual Report of the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the year 1965-66, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6701/66].

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई मंत्री कागज रखे तो उस पर क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ? अगर हो सकती है तो मैं आपत्ति करता हूं उस मंत्री के कागज रखने पर ।

NOTE REGARDING FAMINE CODE, REVIEW OF SCARCITY SITUATION, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A note regarding Famine Codes in force in various States. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6702/66].

(2) A copy of the Review of the scarcity situation and measures taken to meet it (July, 1966). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6703/66].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1178 in Gazette of India dated the 30th July, 1966.

(ii) The Delhi Rationed Articles (Movement Control)

[Shri Govinda Menon]

Amendment Order, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1189 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6704/66].

ORDER OF DELIMINATION COMMISSION

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of Order No. 17 of the Delimitation Commission determining delimitation of Parliamentary Constituencies in the Union Territory of Delhi, published in Notificaton No. S.O. 2219 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6705/66].

JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (BOARD OF CONTROL) RULES ETC.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Board of Control) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1159 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1966, under sub-section (2) of section 19 of the Jayanti Shipping Company (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6706/66].

(2) A copy of the Report of the Jayanti Shipping Enquiry Committee dated the 11th July, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6707/66].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): I beg to lay on the Table—

A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year 1964-65. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6708/66].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification on item No. 9. You will be pleased to see that this Report relates to the year 1964-65. Earlier, in respect of item No. 5, we had a report for 1965-66. Why is there so much delay in the presentation of this Report? Let him give the reasons for the delay.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: I do not think there is any delay.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that there is no delay.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is delay in the presentation of the Report.

Mr. Speaker: Now Shri Shinde.

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1056 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th June, 1966, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6709/66].

13.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1966."

12.02½ hrs.

WAKF (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

EIGHTY REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy Kendrapara): Sir, I have written to you...

Mr. Speaker: I will pass it on to the Government so that they might consider it as early as possible.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): We wanted the discussion this week.

Mr. Speaker: That I cannot promise. I will pass it on to the Leader of the House.

13.04 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: ECONOMIC SITUATION—*contd.*

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri on the 26th July, 1966, namely:

"That the present economic situation in the country be taken into consideration."

Shri K. D. Malaviya will ocntinue his speech.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): Mr. Speaker, I was referring yesterday to the unalterable resolve of the Government and the ruling party and also of this Parliament's commitment to the building up of a socialist society in our country, with all the consequential difficulties and complications that might have to be faced by the country. The implications of such a resolve, obviously, we all knew, are quite grim and, therefore, there can be no going back upon the resolve that has already been taken. It is also the belief of many of us that in this transitional stage, when there are two differing systems confronting each other in the globe, there is an undoubted evidence of the decomposition of the capitalist system, which can exist no longer.

Now I would not like to go into the details except to draw your attention to certain aspects which are obvious. The monopolies are growing in several capitalist countries and, unfortunately, in our transitional stage when we are trying to build up a socialist society the monopolies have a tendency to grow in this country also. There are political agents of some, if I may use the word, stupid politica' parties, which want to confuse and to detract the entire nation from that goal, to which we are already committed. I will not, therefore, refer any more to these points and will come straight to some of the important problems that face us.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Coming to devaluation, I would not like to discuss the merits of the question. It was a very unhapyy decision. Some doubt the wisdom of it, others the inescapability of it, but we need not discuss that. If at any time my humble advice had been sought by anybody, I have no doubt in my mind that I would have advised against such a step. Devaluation is not a programme and devaluation is not an issue, as some of the hon. Members on this side suggested; to make an issue in the next general elections. Devaluation cannot be made an issue. What has to follow this, what consequences we have to face and in what manner we have to implement our decision which we have already taken are much more relevant than the academic discussion whether devaluation was right or wrong. Many of us think that it was an unhappy decision and, perhaps, it could have been avoided.

Our friend, the Minister of Planning, Shri Asoka Mehta, made a long defence yesterday, and I need not go into it. He also elaborately tried to explain to the House that it was not a question of aid and nobody wants to seek aid from any country. I do not wish to join issue with him unnecessarily, but I would only like to point out that it is not such a simple question as he tried to make out. It is not a question of controversy between loan and aid. We have been seeking aid. I would like to invite attention to a publication of the Embassy of the United States of America in New Delhi, where the second chapter specifically mentions:

> "U.S. assistance has taken three forms: 22 per cent in grants, which require no repayment".

I think it is aid.

> "...32 per cent in mainly low interest loans repayable in dollars over 40 years; and 46 per cent in loans repayable in rupees.".

So, it is something between strict definition of "loan" as is internationally accepted, and "aid". Nobody can deny that we have been seeking aid also from our friendly countries, who want to help us. I would like again to remind them about a very interesting reference by a journalist who wrote something, cynically I presume; but I think it is well worth that the House might take note of such writings about Asian countries. He says that some of the developing countries:

> "stampede to grant scholarships and fellowships to Asian students and community 'leaders'. Travel grants, grants-in-aid, tuition grants, aided-lodging schemes, study tours and cultural exchange tours are tossed around South Asia by cultivated contact men, high-powered public relations men with Madison Avenue manners, with Commonwealth Relations Office condescension or with the artful camerderie of the Marxist missionary... ....A very remarkable feature of independent Asia is the growth and rapid proliferation of a new phenomenon—national mendicancy.
>
> The begging bowl and the outstretched palm have been symbols of the Orient for over 2,000 years."

That is what he says. He is a non-Asiatic.

> "But they had always been symbolic of individual penury. In the first decade of Asian independence mendicancy has been raised to a national scale."

I did not want to refer to this. I am sorry to read such references to Asiatic peoples.

An hon. Member: Who is the author?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The author is Tarzie Vittachi—a great journalist as he calls himself.

An hon. Member: From?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I think, he is an Italian.

Then, I would like to refer to the Planning Minister's taking the entire question of aid, help and advice from the World Bank. Here is a quotation, which also I think is very relevant and well known from President Kennedy's adviser, who is a very famous man—Arthur M. Schlesinger. I think, it is well worth that the House takes note of this and the Secretariat experts of the Government who have been advising the Government on the very urgent question of help and the consequential advice of devaluation and all that. I would again submit to you that I am not criticizing that aspect. That has gone, but I want to put before you the background in which we have been functioning because the implementation has been going wrong.

Mr. Schlesinger writes in his book "A Thousand Days":—

> "The theory of development as an act of immaculate private conception was founded, among other things, on a considerable ignorance of the history of economic development in the United States itself. .....When all the economists unhappily term 'social overhead capital' or 'infra-structure' as the great need, public investment becomes a necessity, since private capital will not go into these areas of low return. As for Washington's insistence on fiscal purity, this was perhaps a trifle unseemly on the part of the nation"....

He is referring to his own nation—

> "which had financed so much of its own development by inflation, wildcat paper money and bonds sold to foreign investors and subsequently repudiated. If the criterion of the International Monetary Fund had governed the United States in the nineteenth century, our own economic development would have taken a good deal longer. In preaching fiscal orthodoxy to developing nations, we were somewhat in the position of the prostitute who, having retired on her earnings, believes that public virtue requires the closing down of the read-light district."

This is the famous quotation from the economist who was the adviser to the late President Keneddy. I am referring to this only because we fail to appreciate the inherent nature of the difficulty which we must face if we want to build a socialist society. What is that process which accelerates or brings about the qualitative change in the transitional stage of a socialist society from a feudal or capitalist society? One is a major war, but that major war is not coming. The second is the perennial pattern of inflation which I beg to submit has set in in this country. Here I will quote another American economist.

> "Perennial inflationary pressures play an important part in the eventual conquest of the private sector enterprise by the bureaucracy, the resultant frictions and deadlocks being attributed to private enterprise and used as arguments for further restrictions and regulations."

I will not go into detail except to say that there are three known methods of making an effort to control inflation. The first is to squeeze credit and control borrowings by raising the rate of interest. The second is mopping up the money, which should not be in the market and which should not circulate, by taxation. The third is by resorting to a controlled economy where men like us have been advocating restraint on consumption and distribution to be controlled rigidly because the com-

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

modity is scarce and the demand is greater.

Therefore, in order to build a socialist society we have to pull ourselves up and have restraint in consumption and also be very strict in building up a controlled economy for distribution. It is the third which is going to do us good. If the Finance Minister had been here, I would have told him that I was severely disappointed with the Budget that he put before the House in the last session. What did that Budget indicate? Nothing. It did not certainly take us to that goal to which we are committed. In my opinion, he represented the philosophy and the thinking of an outmoded Congress, the Congress of Dadabhoy Naoroji, the Congress which has now ceased to exist and not the Congress which is looking forward to a society which has to be created very soon. Therefore, what did he do? He created greater facilities for private banks and for capital to flow out of India. At that time I raised my voice against it. I humbly went to him and suggested to do something to undo all these things. Hence my disappointment with the methods that have been adopted.

There is another thing which I would like to submit. If we want to restrict consumption, to have an organised system of distribution under control, to have a new pattern of functioning, to create a new administration, then we must take a firm resolve of curbing the monopolistic tendencies in this country. If we did not do that, nothing will happen. There is no greater institution more inefficient than the institution of monopolists and massive industries. They are the most inefficient and the most undesirable elements that exist today in the country. People do not know that.

Here I would like to quote one more American who is a great expert and who was a director of one of the biggest concerns going in the U.S.A.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): You are quoting only Americans.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, because I do not want to be called a fellow traveller.

Mr. Speaker: He is really not one or he does not want to be called one!

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not want to discuss that point. That is most irrelevant.

This chapter is named "The Inefficient Giants" in the book "Unconscious public enemies" by T. Quinn and it reads:—

> "The Senate Sub-committee on Anti-trust and Monopoly recently submitted a remarkably analytical report on administered prices in the automobile industry. It concluded that the optimum number of units for an efficient automobile plant is not more than 400,000 based on the experience of a successful, practical manufacturer."

That means, an efficient complex automobile organisation should not undertake to manufacture more than 400,000 number of automobiles.

> "According to the Sub-committee: 'General Motors with its annual output of around 3,000,000 cars is from five to ten times the size of the optimum plant.' The automobile business, of course, is exclusive of all GM's other lines."

Then, he talks of many others which General Motors have undertaken. He says that the more an organisation gets into the complex and the monopolist giant, the more inefficient it becomes because it is they who con-

trol, prices and power. The prices are administered and then they talk of free enterprise! It is neither free nor is it enterprise. It is high time that we know what is happening in India in the public sector and private sector institutions. There is a regular, calculated, concocted canspiracy to defame the public sector. What are these people doing? They hide their own sins. The public sector has to come in the limelight before Parliament. The managing director, director or the chief of a public sector concern cannot even appoint a chaprassi on his own authority. I demand an inquiry by this House into the conduct of some of the biggest houses of this country who have been masquerading in the name of purity, efficiency, big profits and all that. I do not want to specifically name them. Even if one big house is investigated properly, the whole country will know what is happening there and men will not talk like that something is very serious with the Public Sector.

People have been talking of the problems of profitability. They have been criticising public sector undertakings because they are not making profit. I say, in defence of public sector, and I also submit to you for your consideration and for the consideration of the House, that it is all futile to believe that public sector enterprises which have been entrusted with basic industries must necessarily make profits, that it is unreasonable to expect from them that return which we expect from the private sector consumer goods industries. There are many factors. I would like to refer to one or two of them. The country, as it is developing, the States as they are developing, are very proud of their own prestige; they want prestige plans to go into the country, whether they are economical or not. I would refer to two or three schemes, the Noonmati Refinery, the Kiriburu project and the controversy that has been going on about the fourth steel plant, whether it should be in Andhra or in Madhya Pradesh. These tendencies are very dangerous for the entire philosophy of profitability of public sector. That is one factor. Then, the public sector heavy industries are meant to supplement and to proliferate the developmental stages of all industries that are now developing in the private sector, that is, the small-scale industries like the sewing machines industry, the drugs industry—so many can be quoted.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Almost all engineering industries.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All the industries that are responsible for creating developmental stage remain with public sector and they say that they will not be able to make any profit for sometime to come. Let there be a comparative study as to which is that country which in its early stage undertook the development of basic heavy industries and in what time they have been able to declare dividends. How many years did Tatas take to declare the first dividend? Let some Member of the Swatantra Party tell the House as to how many years did an American steel plant in the private sector take to declare its first dividend. It took about 22 years, erhaps, if I am right, for the American private sector first steel firm to declare the first dividend. Then they have got the cheeks to come and blame the public sector, the first Bhilai steel plant of India. It is one of the most efficiently going public sector units of the world. Not only that. Let us examine, the working of the refineries of India, the private sector refineries or the public sector refineries. I know something more than what I would like to say here. But I would like you to investigate and examine them. They are much more inefficient than the private sector refineries that are going on today. They are taking much more time, they are consuming more money, they are wasting more public money, than

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

what the public sector refineries have done. When we are in the infancy of our experience of the public sector industries, whether it is Kiriburu iron ore project or it is Noonmati refinery or it is Bhilai Steel Plant, they have taken less time and they have proved much more efficient. The only fortune or misfortune is that they are much exposed to public criticism than those who are guilty of heinous crimes, those who are guilty of immoral acts, so far as the developmental stages are concerned. They will never come before us. If we are honest to our convictions, I make the suggestion in this House to institute an inquiry into the conduct of big houses.

Having said all that, I would like to come to the agricultural problem. There can be no separation between the agricultural development and the industrial development. Both are inter-mixed; they are inseparable. If anyone, talks of giving first priority to agriculture and second priority to industry it is nothing but nonsense. It cannot be done. The two are inextricably mixed up and one is dependent upon the other. If you will neglect industrial growth, you are bound to neglect agricultural growth. We have committed disastrous mistakes and somebody must be punished for all those things. I do not want to go into it because I am here just to point out what is very relevant. Whether you bring half a million more tractors, whether you are going to have half a million more tubewells, whether you raise the standard of understanding of the agriculturists, nothing is going to improve so far as agricultural production programme is concerned, unless you devote your full attention and commit yourself to implement those policies of land reforms which have been decided upon by the ruling Party. Here, I would again like to quote a very very authoritative document which is titled "Inter-Relationship between Agrarian Reform and Agricultural Development" and this is a Report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. I would first like to read the last para because this is more relevant. This is by Norris E. Dodd, Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. It says:

> "But with all our concentration on technical assistance, we should realise clearly that in itself it is not enough. In fact, we cannot make it work unless we do other things too. In many places, for example, I found that the system of landholding and tenancy is such as to make increased production on the part of farmers almost impossible. Too often a whole family works only a tiny bit of land which it does not even own. Too often the family pays exorbitant share of the produce of even this tiny parcel to a remote landlord. Too often it is weighed down under a millstone of heavy taxes or of usurious interest for a little necessary credit. These barriers to progress are responsible for much of the discontent, revolt and revolution so rife in large parts of the world today. Such conditions must be changed if our modern technology is to be given a chance to transform the lives of average human beings."

Now, in the end, I would quote one more, very pertinent, passage from this document. He says that land reform is most vital for agricultural development and that holds just for India also. I would like the reactionary parties, as I call them, those who want a capitalist society, to note what he has said:

> "In most European countries,....." He is talking of unrest as a result of imbalance in land reforms system.

> "In most European countries this unrest sooner or later resulted in new tenancy legislation

which adjusted the rights and functions of landlord and tenant and re-established security..... Outside Europe, however, there are still many areas where such adjustment has not yet been made, or is incomplete...."

What is the result?

"In many of those areas, the owners of the large estates still enjoy a decisive influence on the policy, economy and administration of their country...."

It is just as ours. It is the big ex-landlord and big peasant land-holders of the Congress that today control the Congress. I have to admit that. I complete to the quotation:

"....particularly on the fields of trade policy and customs regulations, of taxation, and the lay-out of the road system."

All these advantages go to the new class which has been created after the abolition of the system of landlords.

13.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

What I submit, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, is that if we do not undertake seriously the implementation of the programme of land reform to which we are committed, then the rest will not follow, the agricultural production will not go up, the tractors will come and go waste, the education will not be imparted and even the irrigation facilities will not be utilised because the heart of the farmer will not be in the land. You cannot prevent that trouble which is bound to precipitate after a little time.

Having said all this, I want to submit in the end that I have no doubt that the Congress is the only political party which can deliver the goods because it has the mature wisdom. It may be making mistakes, serious mistakes, but it is the only party which has got that mature wisdom and which can look back and see to its own weaknesses. We are committed to certain basic programmes, which will take us to the goal of a socialistic society. That goal is not being achieved because our top services are influencing politics. I want to say that our top services are influencing politics. Let them stop doing it. Their job is to implement the policies and the decisions of politicians. If our politician will fail him, he will also fail the politician. I hope that the Congress, in the near future, having attained all the experiences, wisdom and determination to achieve socialism, will remove this imbalance which today exists at the State level and at the Central level between politicians and the services.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have heard with great interest the speech of Mr. Malaviya but I am unable to understand the analogy that he produces. On the one side he says that we must have inquiries into monopolies, but on the other side his own Party is dependent upon the funds of those monopolists. I would like to remind him of the fact whether he is able to leave those funds this time, his Party is able to leave those funds this time.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : आपकी इलैक्शन जीप में पानी जलता है या तेल?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The difficulty is that these people say something but do something else. Therefore, what Mr. Malaviya says is different from what his actions will be. On the one side he says that the Congress Party only can deliver the goods and on the other side he is helpless because the top services are coming in the way of the policies. When he himself was a Minister, he must be remembering that there were top services then also. It means that the top services were not interfering in his time, but now they are inter-

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fering. Therefore, all these things can be summed up like this: unless and until a Party can be integrated within itself, it cannot deliver the goods. This is a Party which is totally disintegrated and divided into groups and hence it cannot deliver the goods.

Now I come to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's speech on the no-confidence motion. When she was concluding her speech, she gave out an expression that her concern was more for the landless people and half-employed people of the villages. I do not know whether it was a lip sympathy or it was a political stunt or it was a real concern. If it was a real concern, then I can say definitely that she shall have to change the whole pattern of the economy that is being followed by her Government. If she is very enthusiastic about uplifting the landless people, then the first thing that she shall have to do is to electrify the rural areas at the earliest possible time and follow Gandhiji's advice of using the village resources for the village people.

I shall give an example about manures. Nowadays the feeling is that Gandhiji was not correct when he pleaded for compost manure and other sources of manure from village sources. I have got a weekly with me; its name is *"Duniya"* and it is published from Dhanbad, Bihar, from where Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad comes.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: He comes from Bhagalpur.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He comes from Bihar.

In that weekly one Mr. Satru Gan Prasad has given out a news that in his plot of one acre of land, with local manure from human excreta and water flowing from it, he produced Rs. 12,000 worth of crops in one year—six crops in one year—and that gentleman has been writing to the Government of India and to the Bihar Government just to give him a chance to have those experiments in the government farm. He has recently written to Mr. Subramaniam also, but there has been no reply. When such is the case, how can these village people be uplifted? Therefore, if she wants that the village economy should go up, along with rural electrification, there should be decentralisation of industries. This Government is not expected to do this because its taxation policy is dependent on centralised industries. The main tax revenue is excise duty on sugar and all these things. This cannot happen when decentralisation is there. When the villagers can have their own spinning machines and powerlooms with electricity, without excise duty on cloth produced for our use, then, of course, that can be done. Otherwise, mere rural electrification will again create disparity among the the landless and the landowners, and again there will be difficulties. Therefore, my point is that, if the Government wants to uplift the villagers, then she should do it that way.

I heard Mr. Asoka Mehta yesterday. He also tried to criticise the political parties. He said that we expect 100 per cent from the Administration and that in comparison to this the political parties are given only 20 per cent. performance. May I remind him of this? With what hope has he joined Congress? Has he joined the Congress with the hope that he will be able to purify the whole Congress? Certainly not. When he himself has joined the Congress, how can he blame this Congress for not coming upto the mark? All these contradictions are there and these contradictions have resulted in devaluation.

Regarding devaluation, I could not hear the speech of Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri because on that day we were outside the House, but I have read it and I find that it is merely a jungle of words. Otherwise, a Finance Minister is not expected to give out such a speech only. If Gov-

ernment takes to devaluation, it is its duty to give to this House full information about certain matters such as, whether the main exports will be increased and if so to what extent and in what way. Now our traditional exports are there and we have got competition from Ceylon, Pakistan and so on. The Government has no clear picture as to how these exports will increase in the face of all these things in spite of devaluation; Government have no picture about substitution of imports, as to how they will be able to achieve it in the next one or two years; Government have no picture about the imports which will involve extra rupee payments and what the effect of that on industries would be; again it has no picture as to how they can base their future export policy on the basis of cost of production and all these things. Otherwise. they could have placed before us a sort of White Paper on this and we could have discussed that White Paper. But this Government only wants to talk about these things after devaluation has been done, but they are not able to give a concrete form in which the White Paper can deliver the goods on these points.

I now come to a point made by Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri. He says that here is the economic classification of the Central Government budget. On the one side they say that they will cut the non-Plan expenditure. but on page 13 I find the total expenditure, the final outlay increasing; the government consumption expenditure for 1964-65 was Rs. 1006 crores; for 1965-66 it was Rs. 1101 crores and for 1966-67, it is going to be Rs. 1185 crores. Is it going to reduce the expenses or increase the expenses? Therefore. all this talk of cut in expenditure is a mere slogan and nothing else.

Now, I come to the main points. Devaluation has been done. It is a fact now. We have only to see now whether we can use it in the correct way or not. If we have to use it properly then I think that we should take the following steps. Firstly, there should be a complete ban on future deficit financing. Secondly, there should be a proper relation between wages, return on capital and prices for consumers. Thirdly, there should be a practical food procurement policy. This means procurement from markets at market prices but it should be subsidised to the extent required to relate the prices to wages for the city people; this means complete rationing for cities with a population of over one lakh with graded prices; that is to say income-tax payers have to pay more while the lower income groups would pay less. In the villages also the landless people should be given the same treatment with subsidies.

Nowadays, Government are giving subsidies on the import of foodgrains. This means that a permanent subsidy is going to be given on imports, and we do not know how much it will come to. Otherwise it was the duty of the Finance Minister to have told us how much this would cost us. If Government want that in future the economy should not be distorted and so on then they should at least ensure that there is a proper correlation between wages and prices and while market prices should be paid, the prices should be subsidised for the poorer people on the rationing system.

Further on there should be a graduated programme to arrange production of goods for export and this should be implemented in such a way that the cost of production of such commodities can be at a level that obtains in a competing country. In this connection I may give the example of steel. We are producing steel at a very high cost whereas in Japan it is being produced at a very low cost in spite of the fact that they import the ore from our country. Unless and until we look into these points, we cannot place our exports on a sound basis.

Then. there is the question of village electrification. Then, the pro-

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duction of cloth and consumer goods for local use should be given top priority. The village educated youth will have to be absorbed in the village work itself. There should also be a scientific tax structure to cater to our defence and administrative needs. All non-plan expenditure other than on defence should be cut down heavily. Gandhiji wanted that the top-heavy administration should go and he had written to the Viceroy to that effect. But this Congress Government is toeing the ways of the English people and increasing it day by day. This means that in future the educated youth shall have to be absorbed somewhere else rather than in Government jobs. Heavy industries should be run on the lines of those in foreign countries, especially in the matter of reducing costs and increasing production. There should be a sound labour policy wherein labour will be production-minded and their wages would be related to the cost of living. There should be a moratorium by mutual agreement on all strikes for the next five years....

An hon. Member: That is it that he is saving?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I have specially used the words 'by mutual agreement'.

There should be a sound investment policy for both the private and public sectors. Employers in the private sector need to be given the just treatment required in the interests of the industry. Policies leading to monopoly capital should be done away with. But small entrepreneurs need to be encouraged. For this, vital changes are needed in labour laws, taxation and other matters such as social security, employment etc. etc.

Then, there should be a proper gold policy for the country. This 14-carat business should go, and the Government should nationalise the gold trade, and bring gold into the country on Government basis and fix a maximum limit for the gold which can be held by people but it should be pure gold; otherwise, they will be getting into a very awkward position after some time. The present Gold Control Act and this 14-carat restriction are demoralising the people. Besides, the main object of the Act, namely the prevention of the smuggling of gold has not been achieved. Smuggling has not been stopped also. I do not know what else is going to happen to the goldsmiths; daily all sorts of things are going on, and the *swarnakars* or goldsmiths have been reduced to a hopeless position. The morals of the people have gone down and everybody is using smuggled gold.

Lastly, there should be a code of conduct for the ruling party and all politicians together with one for the services and the Ministers. Corruption and delays have to be dealt with a very heavy hand. But this cannot be expected to be accomplished by the corrupt ruling party. Thus, it is a challenge to the Opposition. All the Opposition parties could unite on one specific point namely that they would give priority to the landless and the down-trodden in the villages and in the shortest possible time. This policy does not come in conflict with the so-called rightist or leftist ideologies. If in the coming elections, the different Opposition parties do not combine and work on these lines then later on, by fusion, the numbers of different parties will dwindle down and then there will be no fruition of the dream of defeating the corrupt ruling party and the problems will go on mounting, leading to bankruptcy and chaos.

As regards devaluation, in conclusion, I should say that the effects of devaluation are before us. The prices are rising. Formerly, the Government used to say that prices would not rise because devaluation had nothing to do with internal prices. But we have seen that the prices are rising. Still, Government are not admitting that the prices are rising

exorbitantly. Government say that the prices have risen only by 1 per cent or 4 per cent or 5 per cent whereas actually they are rising by 15 per cent or 20 per cent.

Again, while we are importing certain items, the export of our goods is not guaranteed. We had been to Calcutta last time and had talks with the Chambers of Commerce and they told us that engineering goods were not going to be exported merely because of the devaluation, and they required a certain extra incentive for that purpose. When that is the condition, it is our duty to go into the whole picture of export promotion. Yesterday, we had some notifications brought before the House for approval and they were accepted. But there were differences of opinion in regard to the excise duty on tea. So, we have to see all these things. After devaluation, are we able to go into these things thoroughly, or are we going towards a further devaluation in the very near future? The economists are divided on this point. Some economists say that this devaluation was not sufficient. Others say that this devaluation has come late. Some others say that it is quite late, no doubt, but it is all right provided Government would adopt a correct policy. But the point is this. When corruption is rampant, when confusion is there, when our foreign policy is at stake, when we have got two formidable enemies to face, and when we have got internal disorders going on and there is trouble somewhere in the Mizo area, somewhere in the Naga area, and somewhere in this or that place, and when within our country there are people who are trying to do such mischief as demanding a Sikh State, when all these fissiparous tendencies are going on, I fail to understand how this Government can be competent to deal with devaluation in an effective way. If at all they want the co-operation of the Opposition, then they must hear our viewpoints and look into them. My hon. friend Shri K. D. Malaviya was telling us that there was a lobby which wanted to crush the public sector. But may I remind him that when we look into the public sector and its working, we find that there is a lot of extravagance in expediture? Who is responsible for this? Was this the responsibility of the private sector? Again, the same trouble is there. I know that the private sector is trying to do something wrong to the public sector in certain respects. But where there is no competition, what could be the reason? What could be there in the steel plant? The Tatas cannot compete with them. There is no question of competition there. Of course, there can be some competition in the case of the oil refineries. We should be very cautious in their case because the foreign elements are very strong and they can damage our interests in this regard. I do concur with my hon. friend in that respect. But so far as the other industries are concerned, so far as steel is concerned, a lot remains to be done. I had a chance to go to Chittaranjan, I had a chance to go to Ranchi and so on. I saw the HEC plant at Ranchi. I had also a talk with the chairman of the HEC and he told me that when he had taken charge of that corporation, about Rs. 36 crores were going to be spent on the construction programme which was not at all required, and so, he had returned all that money. Again he gave out how officers were behaving there. Some officers were used to go on long leave, take 144 and 150 days leave and still they get their pay. If such things are going on there, how can we expect good production from that side? In Calcutta, we were told that in certain industries, there is not production even 20 per cent of the capacity, and still labour goes slow. All these things are going on.

Therefore, we have to see where the defect lies. When we do that, we see that the defect lies in the functioning of the party in power. This can be set right only in two ways: one is that they should put their own house in order under external pressure and the other is that they must

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be ousted from power in the next general elections. One of these two things will have to happen. If in the next general elections, they come out not in the brute majority which they have at present but with reduced strength, then of course, they will realise the position and listen to the voice of the Opposition. Of course, in some States, there will be Governments formed by Opposition parties; there is no doubt about it. But so far as the Centre is concerned, I know that with the present method of election being what it is . . .

Shri Kishen Pattnayak (Sambalpur): What about Rajasthan?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: In Rajasthan, they will be nowhere.

So far as the Centre is concerned, the present method of election is such that they will come out with a majority, but the majority will be lessened. When that happens, they shall have to pay due regard to the Opposition point of view which they do not do at present. Take, for instance, their attitude to the no-confidence motion and the precedence to be given to it. Did they not realise that they committed a very bad mistake in putting the motion regarding the economic situation before the no-confidence motion? They yielded only when we had protested and obstructed. Sometimes one has to obstruct. Therefore, whole Opposition had to obstruct on that day. I also have once been in the Congress and we used to obstruct the British. We had satyagraha and all these things.

Therefore, if this brute majority does not listen to us properly, we have a right to obstruct as we did that day. We were successful in it and the next day we boycotted them, with the result that on the third day Government had to yield and postpone the debate on the economic situation, giving precedence to the no-confidence motion. What was the use of doing all these things? Who was responsible for all these things? Who is responsible today for all this chaos in Kashmir? They are responsible. This morning there was a very important question. On the one hand, they have allowed elections for parliamentary constituencies in Kashmir on the basis of adult franchise; on the other, for the Assembly constituencies, people are not able to vote in the same way. This is a very peculiar way of going about and acting so far as our Constitution is concerned. This shows how loyal the Government is to the Constitution. They are allowing the Constitution to go to dogs. Otherwise, there is no place on earth where we can say that a person is allowed to vote for Parliament but he won't be allowed to vote for the Assembly. As I said, this is a very peculiar way of doing things.

I say that this Government should even now rectify this mistake and tell the State Government that such things cannot be permitted. They should not be afraid of the Plebiscite Front or Sheikh Abdullah or this person or that person.

At the same time, we should all be one so far as the defence of the country is concerned. Of course, there is one thing: that the defence of the country must be seen in the political context also. I doubt very much whether the Government will do so. But I think the Government should make an inquiry into the Kashmir affair at that time when it was said that infiltration was due to the neglect of the Kashmir Government at that time. That part of it must be gone into.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What has that to do with devaluation?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Yes, Sir, it has to do with it. If what Shri Malaviya said in regard to land reforms and other things can come in,

then all these things are also relevant. He spoke of monopolies, big money interests and all that (*Interruptions*).

I am coming to another point. There is a State where whatever effect any particular development may have on the rest of the country, there is no effect there. It is this imbalance to which I want to draw attention which has got to be corrected.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: So long as he agrees with the idea of expediting land reforms, whether we do it here or on another occasion, it is all right.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: I am for land reforms. I am not objecting to it. In my State, even the Congress Government has effected some very good land reforms. I must admit that. At the same time, they have got a Revenue Minister who wants to change the land reforms and wants to go back and fix higher ceilings. Still he is the Revenue Minister. Shri Malaviya knows this well.

The difficulty is that the Congress is composed of all sorts of elements, rightists, leftists, centrists, conservatives, reactionaries and so on. It is a *brahman*. It is reflected everywhere. It is a *barat* with all sorts of *baratis* going on. They always quarrel among themselves, but when there is an attack from outside, they combine to face it. Now they have combined only because there is an attack from the people. They are afraid of the movement of the people, the *bandhs* and boycott of foreign companies, movement of swadeshi etc. In Ahmedabad they are afraid of even the boycott of the pumps of foreign oil companies. They are afraid of all these things. All these things are going on. I think things can be set right only if this party is put out of power.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था कुछ कठिनाई में पड़ गई है इस बात मे तो कोई सन्देह नहीं है । देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था पर कई वर्षों से जो बोझ पड़ा रहा है और उससे जो समस्या पैदा हो गई है वह देश के लिए एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है । अवमूल्यन के सिलसिले में इस सदन में या इस सदन के बाहर जो वाद-विवाद शुरू हुआ है उस में जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था है उस पर आर्थिक दृष्टि से विचार करने के बजाय ज्यादातर राजनीतिक दृष्टि से विचार किया जा रहा है (इंटरप्शंज) । मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर यह वर्ष चुनाव के पहले का वर्ष नहीं हुआ होता तो आर्थिक व्यवस्था को लेकर अवमूल्यन करने के बाद जो वाद विवाद खड़ा हुआ होता वह मैं समझता हूं दूसरे ही ढंग का हुआ होता, वाद-विवाद का जो तरीका है वह दूसरा ही रहा होता । इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर भी अवमूल्यन के बाद जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर भी जो वाद-विवाद शुरू हुआ है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि वहां भी कुछ अंदरूनी राजनीति कार्य कर रही है ।

जो कठिनाई हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में आ गई है उससे बहुत सी समस्यायें खड़ी हो गई हैं । आशा थी कि इस बात की थी कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था का जहां तक प्रश्न है उसको कोई राजनीतिक प्रश्न न बनाया जाता । वह तो एक राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न है और उस पर राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से ही विचार होना

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

चाहिये था। देश के ऊपर जब आर्थिक संकट आता है तो वह किसी पार्टी विशेष का सवाल नहीं होता है। देश के ऊपर जब आर्थिक संकट आता है तो उस आर्थिक संकट के समय में अगर अवमूल्यन करना पड़ता है तो उस परिस्थिति में हमारा ख्याल है कि सारे देश को राजनीति को भुला कर अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ठीक करने में लग जाना चाहिये। अभी हमने इंग्लैंड देखा है। इंग्लैंड में भी इसी प्रकार का एक संकट आया हुआ है। वहां यह अवमूल्यन का विषय गवर्नमेंट में अविश्वास पैदा करने का विषय नहीं बना है। वहां मजदूर दल और कंजर्वेटिव दल दोनों इस बात के प्रयास में लगे हुए हैं कि किस तरह से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को ठीक किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विवाद ने जो रूप धारण कर लिया है उससे हम जिस योजनापूर्ण विकास में लगे हुए थे और सारे देश का ध्यान इस ओर था कि जल्द से जल्द हिन्दुस्तान में आर्थिक विकास करके यहां की गरीबी को मिटाया जाना चाहिये, उस में आज अविश्वास पैदा हो रहा है। यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब कोई आर्थिक संकट आता है—चाहे वह व्यक्ति के जीवन में हो और चाहे राष्ट्र के जीवन में हो—तो उस समय कुछ घबराहट पैदा होती है कि क्या किया जाये, कैसे इस स्थिति को सुधारा जाये। अगर किसी व्यक्ति के जीवन में ऐसा आर्थिक संकट आए, तो उस के परिवार में इस प्रकार का दोषारोपण होने लगता है कि किस की वजह से परिवार का यह आर्थिक ह्रास हुआ। उसी तरह से जब राष्ट्रीय जीवन में कोई आर्थिक संकट आता है, तो जनता में घबराहट पैदा होती है और लोग सोचने लग जाते हैं कि तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनायें चलाने के बाद भी, हर प्लान में कई अरब रुपया लगाने के बाद भी हमारी गरीबी की समस्या क्यों नहीं हल हुई है—उल्टे हमारी देश की समस्याओं में वृद्धि हो गई है, मूल्य बढ़ रहे हैं, विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी है, पर्याप्त मात्रा में निर्यात नहीं हो पाया है, खेती के क्षेत्र में जितना उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए था, उतना नहीं बढ़ा है, तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में जो आशा की गई थी, वह पूरी नहीं हुई, आदि।

14.00 hrs.

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, ऐसी स्थिति आने पर अगर राष्ट्र में घबराहट हो, तो आश्चर्य की कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन अगर सभी राजनीतिक दल और सभी देशवासी धीरज और आत्म-विश्वास के साथ इस संकट और कठिनाई का मुकाबला करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हो जायेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूं कि विकास के सिलसिले में जो कठिनाई हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था में आई है, हम उस को सफलता के साथ पार कर सकते हैं।

इसलिए सब से पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट के प्रति अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव ला कर विरोधी दल ने जो परिस्थिति पैदा की है, वह इस समस्या को हल करने में सहायक नहीं होगी। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, कांग्रेस दल में भी इस बारे में जिस दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जा रहा है, वह अधिकांशतः राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण है। आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से, रचनात्मक ढंग से इस समस्या पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आर्थिक संकट के सम्बन्ध में रचनात्मक ढंग से विचार नहीं किया गया, तो यह समस्या सुधरने के बजाये बिगाड़ की तरफ जायेगी और हमारा आर्थिक संकट और बढ़ता चला जायेगा।

अवमूल्यन को लेकर हमारे देश में जो विवाद खड़ा हुआ है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह नकारात्मक विवाद है। जिस दल पर इस देश का शासन चलाने की जिम्मेदारी है, उस ने देश के संकट के समय में इस बात को आवश्यकता अनुभव की कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में एक

ऐसा स्टेज आ गया है, जब कि अवमूल्यन करने से राष्ट्र का कल्याण होगा और हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो कठिनाइयां और समस्यायें पैदा हो गई हैं, अवमूल्यन करने से उन का समाधान करने में सहायता मिलेगी । इस ख्याल से शासक दल ने अवमूल्यन करने का निर्णय किया ।

इस स्थिति में यह स्वाभाविक है कि हमारा ध्यान इस बात की तरफ जाता है कि अब तक हम ने तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जो विकास के कार्यक्रम चलाए हैं, उन में क्या त्रुटि थी, किस वजह से ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई । जैसा कि कल वाणिज्य मंत्री ने और कई अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है, करीब-करीब हर देश में, जहां योजनाबद्ध विकास हुआ है, जहां योजना के अनुसार काम हुआ है, ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, जो कि उस विकास में निहित रहती है । लेकिन अगर समय समय पर इस समस्या पर विचार करके उस का समाधान किया जाता रहता तो आज जिस कठिनाई का मुकाबला हम को करना पड़ रहा है, वह कठिनाई पैदा न होती ।

हमारे देश में जब से प्राविजनल पार्लियामेंट बनी, तब से लेकर आज तक बार-बार इस प्रश्न की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है कि प्रजातांत्रिक शासन में एक योजनाबद्ध विकास के मार्ग में क्या-क्या कठिनाइयां सामने आती हैं । हमारे सामने रूस और चीन के विकास का इतिहास रहा है । हर एक पार्टी की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में शासन की जो मशीनरी है, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का जो ढांचा है, जो प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था है, वह अंग्रेजों ने कायम की थी । इस ढांचे और इस मशीनरी का काम था हिन्दुस्तान पर शासन करना । यहां पर विकास का काम चलाने के लिए यह ढांचा नहीं बनाया गया था । इसलिए सरकार के सामने बार-बार यह बात रखी गई कि शासन की मशीनरी में उचित परिवर्तन करके उस को विकास के काम के अनकूल बनाया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर ध्यान नहीं दिया ।

मुझे ख्याल आता है कि मैंने 1954 में इस सदन के सामने अपना एक गैर-सरकारी प्रस्ताव रखा था, जिसमें कहा था कि अब समय आ गया है कि प्रशासन में सुधार के लिए एक कमीशन की नियुक्ति की जाय, ताकि हमारा प्रशासन विकास का काम करने के लिए बने, न कि केवल ला एंड आर्डर कायम रखने के लिए । उस वक्त सरकार के उस प्रस्ताव को नामन्जूर कर दिया था । मझे प्रसन्नता है कि इतने सालों के बाद सरकार ने प्रशासन में सुधार करने के लिए एक कमीशन की नियक्ति की है । देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि योजना सम्बन्धी हमारी नीति में, हमारी औद्योगिक नीति में, विकास के प्रोग्राम में कोई विशेष त्रुटि नहीं है, लेकिन इस कार्यक्रम को चालू करने के लिए जिस मशीनरी पर हम ने विश्वास किया, जिसके जिम्मे हम ने यह काम सुपुर्द किया, वह मशीनरी इस काम के लायक नहीं है । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि प्रशासन के सब के सब लोग बेईमान या खराब हैं । वास्तव में इतने बड़े विकास के कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए जो अनुभव और प्रशिक्षण आवश्यक होता है, वह इस प्रशासन के लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं है । इसीलिए जहां उनके जिम्मे यह विकास का काम दिया गया, वहां उन्होंने उसको सफलतापूर्वक नहीं किया । हमारे प्रशासन में जो त्रुटि है, उसको सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने इतने वर्षों के बाद एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्ज कमीशन की बहाली की है और उसके जिम्मे यह सिफारिश करने का काम सुपुर्द किया है कि प्रजातांत्रिक ढांचे में विकास के काम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए किस प्रकार के प्रशासन की जरूरत है । इस बारे में मोरारजी देसाई कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा ।

अभी श्री केशवदेव मालवीय ने भूमि-सुधार की समस्या को इस सदन में रखा । हम ने खेती में इतना रुपया लगाया, सिंचाई

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

का प्रबन्ध किया, खाद की व्यवस्था की, लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में हम जितनी प्रगति की आशा करते थे, उतनी प्रगति नहीं हुई। हर पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय हम कहते आये कि हम अन्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे, लेकिन अभी तक हम आत्म-निर्भर नहीं हो पाये हैं। यह बात सही है कि हिन्दुस्तान की खेती अभी भी इन्द्र महाराज की कृपा पर निर्भर करती है। अगर पानी हो, तो हमारे देश में अन्न उगेगा और अगर पानी न हो, तो अन्न नहीं उगता है। कांग्रेस ने स्वराज्य मिलने से पहले ही कहा था कि हम जल्द से जल्द भूमि-सुधार करेंगे। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में भूमि-सुधार करना था, तो वह एक आर्डिनेंस के जरिये से करना चाहिए था। लेकिन जिस तरीके से इस दिशा में कदम उठाया गया, उससे कोई भूमि-सुधार नहीं हो सका। उल्टे हाफ़-हार्टिड मेजर्स लेने से भूमि-सुधार के आन्दोलन के कारण हमारे उत्पादन में कमी आई है।

मैं इस बारे में आप को एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत से किसान हैं, जो खुद खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो दूसरों को अपने खेत दे देते हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि खेत उसके पास रहना चाहिए, जो स्वयं खेती करता है। हिन्दुस्तान में इस समय जो सामाजिक संगठन है, उसमें खेत का मालिक वह नहीं है, जो खुद खेती करता है, बल्कि अब भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो खुद खेती नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि दूसरों से करवाते हैं। पहले इस व्यवस्था का नतीजा यह था कि जिसको बटाई में जमीन दी जाती थी, वह बटाईदार खूब मेहनत करता था, ताकि उसको अपनी मेहनत का फल मिले और साथ ही जमीन के मालिक को भी कुछ मिल जाये। जब इस कानून के बारे में यह हल्ला हुआ कि जो खेत को जोतता है, उस बटाईदार को जमीन हो जायेगी, तो बड़े गृहस्थ लोगों ने उन लोगों से अपनी जमीनें ले लीं, जो कि उनके खेत जोतते थे। नतीजा यह हुआ है कि खेती की उपज में कमी हो गई है, क्योंकि लोग खुद भी खेती नहीं करते हैं और दूसरों से भी नहीं करवाते हैं। या तो खेत ऐसे ही पड़े रहते हैं और या उनमें मामूली सी खेती होती है।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि भूमि-सुधार के सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाया गया, वह समय पर नहीं उठाया गया और इस ढंग से उठाया गया, कि उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि अन्न के उत्पादन में कमी हो गई।

हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनके कई कारण हैं। इसका एक मुख्य कारण हमारी बढ़ती हुई आबादी है। जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है उस प्रकार से हमारे देश का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है, चाहे वह खेती की उपज हो, चाहे उद्योग धन्धों की उपज हो, उत्पादन हमारा उतना नहीं बढ़ रहा है। ऐसी दशा में सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं। लेकिन वह ऐसे कदम हैं कि जिनमें बहुत वक्त लगेगा और सफलता बहुत दिनों के बाद होगी। वह लांग टर्म मेजर्स हैं जो सरकार ले रही है और लेना चाहिए। उसके साथ-साथ हमारे देश में जो यह समय-समय पर अकाल पड़ता है और 62 के बाद 65 ई० में जो हमको पाकिस्तान का मुकाबिला करना पड़ा, यह हमारे देश के ऊपर जो खतरे आये चीन और पाकिस्तान की तरफ से उस वजह से भी हमारी आर्थिक समस्या में कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो गई जिनका मुकाबिला करना हमारे लिए जरूरी था देश की रक्षा के लिए। उस परिस्थिति में हम समझते हैं जो संकट आया है हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में वह स्वाभाविक संकट है जिसका मुकाबिला हमें करना पड़ेगा। साथ ही साथ मैं इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जैसा कि कहा गया और जैसा कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि की हैसियत से हम बराबर कहते आये हैं कि जनता की भलाई के काम किये जाने चाहिए चाहे वह

सिंचाई का काम हो, चाहे स्कूल बनाने का काम हो, चाहे अस्पताल बनाने का काम हो, सब में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च करने के लिए हमने सरकार से कहा और सरकार ने भी कुछ नोट छापकर के, कुछ लोगों से टैक्स वसूल करके बड़ा बड़े पैमाने पर मकान बनाने का काम किया, स्कूल बनाने का काम किया, अस्पताल बनाने का काम किया जिसको हम कहते है कि जितनी हमारी आमदनी थी, उससे बेतो खर्च किया । हो सकता है कि बहुत अंशों में यह बात सही हो । अपनी आमदनी से बाहर जाकर कर्ज लेकर और जनता के पैसे को इकट्ठा करके भी यह सब अनुत्पादक काम सरकार ने किये । उसकी वजह से भी हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में मुद्रा-स्फीति हुई और मुद्रा के बढ़ जाने से एक समस्या खड़ी हुई जिस कारण हमारी जनता बहुत कठिन कठिनाई से गुजर रही है । हर वस्तु का दाम इतना बढ़ रहा है कि अगर हम उसका नियंत्रण नहीं कर सके तो देश के अन्दर में क्या परिस्थिति पैदा होगी, कुछ तो राजनीतिक पार्टियां उपद्रव खड़ा कर रही हैं, कुछ राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के साधने के लिए उन्होंने इसको अपना हथकंडा बनाया, लेकिन जनता को इससे तकलीफ ही हुई है । आज आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आसानी से मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है । चाहे अन्न हो, चाहे केरोसिन तेल हो, या दूसरी चीज हो, आज वह आसानी से नहीं मिलती है और उसके लिए बहुत ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ता है । यह ऐसी समस्या है कि जिसको सरकार को जल्द से जल्द रोकना चाहिए ।

दूसरे, जो अवमूल्यन किया, उसमें सब से ज्यादा निहित बात यह है कि हम देश के निर्यात को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा सकें । लेकिन यह बात सही है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ जो संघर्ष हुआ, उसके बाद जितने बड़े बड़े कारखाने हमने बनाये हैं, उनमें से अधिकतर कारखाने बाहरी कच्चे माल पर निर्भर करते हैं । बाहरी कच्चा माल नहीं मिलेगा तो हमारा उत्पादन का काम ठप्प पड़ जायगा । उत्पादन का काम ठप्प हो जायगा तो निर्यात नहीं कर सकेंगे । निर्यात नहीं होगा तो फिर विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं होगी । हम आवश्यक वस्तुओं का निर्माण नहीं कर सकेंगे । यह एक ऐसा वृत्त चल रहा है कि जिसके निवारण के लिए सरकार को कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिए और यह देखना चाहिए कि चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो, अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हम कर सकें ताकि हम अपने देश में खर्च करने के बाद बाहर निर्यात कर सकें ।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं और हमारा कहना यह है कि जल्द से जल्द ऐसे कदम उठाये जायें जिससे कि खेती के क्षेत्र में और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी तथा अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के पैदा करने के क्षेत्र में भी हम अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा दें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अर्थ व्यवस्था पर होने वाले विवाद का यह असर नहीं होना चाहिये कि राष्ट्र में आत्म विश्वास की कमी पैदा हो बल्कि इस का असर ऐसा होना चाहिये को हम अपनी कठिनाइयों को निपटाने के लिये आगे बढ़ सकें ।

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the economic situation in the country after completing the third Five Year Plan and closely following the latest devaluation acrobatics. The main feature of the present economic situation is that it brought to light for all our people to see the growing dependence of our country's financial, industrial, agricultural and foreign exchange position on the foreign monopolists and its gruesome effects on our economy.

All along, the Government has been trumpeting about the five year Plans as though they were reducing our dependence in the economic and financial fields. The latest position is that certain figures wi h regard to the part of foreign aid in our total five

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year Plans investments are really revealing. In the first Plan, the foreign aid percentage in the total investment was 5·8 per cent; in the second Plan, it was 21·1 per cent; third Plan, 25 per cent, and today we have reached a stage that if there is no foreign aid there will be no fourth Plan.

This is confirmed by the note circulated by the Congress Parliamentary Party to its Members which *inter alia* stated: "Without reasonable prospects of aid forthcoming on the scale contemplated by us. the finalisation of the fourth Plan will be still further postponed." It means if the foreign aid does not come definitely it will again be further postponed. It means the whole thing hinges upon foreign aid coming forth.

Let us take the industries. The people were all along shown the large number of factories that were being built around the country, and they were told that this process of industrialisation was reducing the economic dependence of our country. The abject dependence of our industries which the Congress Government has been hiding from the people for the past 20 years was exposed at one stroke when the two sons of the West, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wilson, suddenly suspended the Plan aid in the second half of 1965 which brought about a virtual Bharat bandh in industry. This was best illustrated by the Government's supplemental economic survey provided to us which said that growth in industrial production which was 10 per cent in April-June, 1965—that was before the suspension of that aid—dropped to 4.3 per cent in July-September, and then to 1.2 per cent in October-December. To quote the survey, it was "virtually stagnant in the quarter ending 31st March, 1966".

Let us next take food and agriculture. The measure of our dependence for food on foreign monopolists were the food imports. Food imports under PL 480, which were to the tune of Rs. 545 crores during the second Plan rose to Rs. 763.3 crores in the third Plan. To what extent our country is at the mercy of foreign capitalists in this respect is made out by Easwar Sagar, the Washington correspondent of the *Hindu*, in his despatch dated 25-3-1963, which says:

> "Today, the import of food shipment from the United States is the difference between widespread famine and relative stability on this front."

It is very finely put. We were told that more extensive the foreign aid and import of foreign capital, the greater the advance in our economic growth. This was the theory put forth by the Government for the past 20 years. In pursuance of this, about 5,472 million dollars were secured from the Aid India Consortium during the third Plan and pumped into our economy. In a period of eight years, nearly 2,300 collaboration agreements were also signed. What did this produce? The following figures of growth of industrial production year after year will show: 1962, 8.7 per cent; 1963, 8.3 per cent; 1964, 6.7 per cent; 1965, 6.5 per cent; for 1965-66, if we take the whole financial year, it is 3.8 per cent.

So, the result of the policy of industrial advance through foreign aid and collaboration has been a deceleration and of production and not acceleration. This policy has also created the chronic phenomenon of unutilised capacity in our industry. Here also, I give a few figures. In the sugar mill machinery, the installed capacity is Rs. 12 crores; utilised, Rs. 8.83 crores. Cement mill machinery; installed capacity, Rs. 19 crores; utilised, Rs. 3.23 crores. Paper mill machinery; Rs. 6.05 crores and Rs. 1.49 crores respectively. Machine tools; Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 22 crores respectively. Mining and coal machinery: Rs. 260 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs only respectively.

One may ask, how are foreign aid and loans responsible for this phenomenon. Reporting on the speech of

the President of the Engineering Association of India on 14-7-1966 at Calcutta, the *Eastren Economist* writes:

"The Engineering Association had pointed out in its memorandum to the Rao Committee on Import Substitution that while permitting the import of complete plant and machine on a turn-key basis, items that were available locally were obtained from other countries. It was also stated that in importing goods financed by aids and loans the Government often did not effectively safeguard the interests of Indian industries."

Shri S. G. Barve, Member, Planning Commission, hits-the nail on the head when he said:

"Foreign collaboration, apart from royalties and the stultification of indigenous capability, invariably brings in its train a bias for the import of foreign machinery. The foreign collaborator is interested even more in exporting his machinery . . ."

Referring to the licensing and control procedure, he asks:

"Do they at least perform their job in screening demands and preventing import of equipment which can be obtained in the country?"

Thus, these conditions dictated to us by the foreign creditors and collaborators to an extent renders a part of our installed capacity idle, thus retarding the growth of our national industries. Since this gives them also a share in the loot, even though at the cost of the country's growth, the Indian big business has acquiesced to this position. Our Government also, since it represents the big business and other interests of this country, is facilitating this process.

In the face of this deceleration of industrial production and idling capacity, instead of reversing this policy of reliance on foreign capital, the Government has gone into automation, rationalisation and mechanisation, in the name of increasing production and efficiency. This has led to mass retrenchment, large-scale unemployment and reduction of employment potential.

In jute industry for example, the complement of workers has been reduced from 3,10,278 in 1947 to 2,59,620 in 1963 and the process has been continuing ever since, not only in jute, but in many other industries as well. In certain industries either the complement of workers has remained static while the production increased or the increase in complement is not commensurate with production. With the introduction of automation in oil industry, there has been large-scale retrenchment under the garb of voluntary retirement' and the employment potential has been reduced by 25 per cent as admitted by the Tripartite Committee appointed by the Government. And yet, this Government has the temerity to attempt at hoodwinking the LIC employees by saying that there will be neither retrenchment nor reduction in employment potential in the LIC. The LIC is assuring that the computer is restricted to the work in Bombay Division only. But Bombay Division's policies strength is only 8 lakhs, whereas the capacity of the computer installed is 30 lakhs policies. What is the purpose? They cannot hoodwink the workers by these deceitful methods.

Continuous rise in prices and depression of the real wages of the workers and middle class employees is another chronic feature of the economic situation. Consumer price index rise was 5 per cent in I Plan, 20 per cent in II Plan and 35 per cent in the IH Plan. And, on the eve of devaluation, in April and May 1965, within 2 months alone there was a 5 per cent rise in prices. In the absence of commensurate increase in wages, the real wages of the workers and salaried employees have gone down.

The policy of increased money circulation, increased non-developmental expenditure and increased deficit

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financing in face of stagnation in production bear the primary responsibility for the phenomenon of price increase. Money circulation increased from Rs. 2868.61 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 4615.17 crores in May 1966. Non-developmental expenditure at the centre rose by 373.7 per cent between 1951 and 1965.

While continuing this policy, if the Government talks of checking rise in prices, there can be no greater fraud on the people than this.

The reactionary policies of the Government have their greatest impact on agriculture. It was a policy of trying to increase agricultural production without resorting to genuine land reforms. It is admitted on all sides that incentive to the real cultivators is the key to increase in agricultural production. And, that incentive is generated only when the tiller feels that the land on which he works is his own. The aim of land reform is to bring about a land relationship by which the large majority of the tillers will be working on their own lands. After all the so-called land reforms by the Congress Government, what is the position? According to a Reserve Bank survey published last year, 17.1 per cent of the cultivators in the rural sector control 60.3 per cent of the total assets whereas 16.2 per cent of the cultivators earning less than Rs. 1000 per year control only 1.4 per cent of the assets. According to the National Sample Survey 8th round, 42.1 per cent of the cultivators owning only less than 1 acre per head operate on 1.2 per cent of the total sown area, whereas 5.9 per cent, who are landlords, operate on 43.5 per cent of the sown area. Is it not obvious, Sir, that the so-called land reforms continue to deprive the real tiller of the ownership of land? This policy of by passing genuine land reforms and placing reliance on imported food has failed to increase agricultural production. On the other hand, it has led to criminal waste of production potential. According to Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, there is today something of the order of 4 million acres of irrigation potential which are not used. About 93 million acres of cultivable land are left uncultivated. Even after seeing this failure in agriculture, the Government still thinks it could bypass genuine land reforms and solve the food problem by their new strategy of fertilisers, new varieties, etc. This latest strategy also is bound to fail.

Dr. K. N. Raj, the well-known economist, touched on this point when he said in a speech on 7-8-66 :

> "There could be no difference of opinion on the importance of fertiliser or new varieties of wheat and wholly new agricultural strategy. But it comes as a surprise to many that tenancy reform is not an important part of this new strategy. Presumably land reforms are not practical politics and we are asked to accept this in the name of realism and common-sense".

Sir, while on account of this dependence on foreign loans to capital, agriculture suffered, nation's honour suffered and the living standards of workers, peasants and middle class employees suffered, the profitability of the big business, both foreign and Indian, had accelerated growth. According to a Reserve Bank survey the index of profits of industry went up by 42 per cent during the period 1960-64. India ranks first as the hunting ground for foreign capital with the highest rate of profit. According to the US Department of Commerce, Survey, profits of foreign capital after taxation in various countries is as follows: Philippines 18%, Argentina 17% U.K. 10%, Japan 9.1%, Italy 7.5%, France 6.3% and India 20.6%. The profitability during Emergency showed that the misfortune of the nation and its people is the fortune of the monopolists. The profits of the six

rubber companies according to their balance sheets are 1962-63— Rs. 3.63 crores. 1963-64 Rs. 4.04 crores, 1964-65 Rs. 5.81 crores. The profits of Mukund Iron and Steel Company are 1961-62 Rs. 40.3 crores—I am referring to the Emergency period 1962-63 Rs. 49.4 crores, 1963-64 Rs. 69.5 crores. and 1964-65-Rs. 70.2 crores. And yet, Mr. Kamalnayan Bajaj, its Chairman, is not satisfied with this loot of the people. He says, "We would do well to emulate the example of the USA and West Germany."

It is in this background of deceleration in production, falling rate of national income, stagnant agriculture, depression in real wages, intensified loot by Indian and foreign capitalists and ever-widening gap in the unfavourable balance of trade position that the Government suddenly announced devaluation. It is now said that devaluation was unavoidable because of the ever widening gap in the international balance of payments. but, was this gap in balance of payments unavoidable? I can understand if the unfavourable trade balance was an inheritance from the British in 1947. It was not so. ' In fact, we inherited a favourable balance of Rs. 1400 crores worth sterling to our credit from Britain. Instead of using it to build up an industrial base and minimising the reliance on foreign aid, the Government frittered it away under the dictates of the British monopolists and this paved the way for the foreign exchange gap. Thus the appearance of the gap was the clear result of the Government's policy of appeasing the British monopolists. This cannot be covered up by saying this is unavoidable. Was the subsequent widening of the gap unavoidable? Not so, according to me.

One of the main source of widen-gap is the fact that our international trade is hitched on to the band wagon of the western imperialists. The *modus operandi* of the Western monopolists is to depress the prices of our export commodities and raise the prices of their import commodities and thus create an unfavourable gap in the under-developed countries. According to the World Bank Survey—1963, during the period 1950—60, the unit value of the commodities exported by the under-developed countries was depressed by 4 per cent, whereas during the same period the unit value of the commodities imported by these countries was raised by 19 per cent. The resultant trade deficit can be imagined from the fact that in 1965 alone, the trade deficit of countries trading with United States of America was one billion dollars. Could we not free ourselves from this tie-up? They had 20 years time. They refused to do that. And yet, how could they say that the gap was unavoidable?

Another source of widening the gap was the drain on our foreign exchange, by the export of profits, payment for technical know-how, royalties and service charges to foreign capital. A study of a contrast between inflow and outflow of foreign capital during ten years by one Shri Qurien, a leading economist, showed that it resulted in a net outflow of something—I do not have the figures just now. A survey of 68 collaboration agreements by the *Economic Times*— 1965, showed that the while foreign investments of these companies totalled Rs. 17·63 crores, the outflow on account of know-how and servicing totalled Rs. 19·04 crores— that is, a net outflow of about Rs. 1½ crores.

Now, was not the resultant gap on account of this, the result of this Government's policy of attracting rapacious foreign capital and giving concessions to them?

Another factor for widening the gap is the phenomenon of certain exchange earning industries, spending more than they earned. Does this House know that the textile industry, which is third in rank as foreign exchange earner. while it earned Rs. 344 crores of foreign exchange in 1960-64,

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spent Rs. 538 crores worth foreign exchange, which resulted in a net outflow of Rs. 194 crores? A Government which permitted this trend to grow with full awareness, how can it say that the gap was unavoidable? These figures I am giving from the Reserve Bank Bulletin.

Hence the widening of the gap in trade balance leading to the present devaluation was not an unavoidable phenomenon but the result of a deliberate policy of the Government, of resorting to increasing foreign loans, import of and grant of concessions to foreign capital, refusal to nationalise export-import trade and refusal to get out of the framework of western monopolists' international trade etc.

Now it is said that our exports will increase since it will be cheaper and will have a competitive advantage. This will not be. Jute, tea and a host of other items which the Commerce Minister mentioned yesterday constitute a substantial part of our exports. Since their external price has been maintained by imposing new export duty, there is no question of their having gained a competitive advantage from devaluation.

Let us take export commodities like textiles. They have substantial import component. Since the prices of import components have increased after devaluation, it will raise the resultant export price of the textiles, so much so, that either it will neutralise the devaluation advantage or its impact will be insignificant in the competitive market.

The only likely increase will be in the primary products like iron ore, manganese ore, commercial crops etc. But since these commodities were already the objects of deliberate depression of prices by western monopolists, a further reduction of their external price through devaluation will only go more to fatten the coffers of the western monopolists than help reduce our adverse balance of payments. Futrther, this will increase our present orientation of primary-products-based exports and thus make us more dependent on western countries.

Thus, devaluation and foreign aid, far from abating the present foreign exchange crisis and our dependence, would go to accentuate it in the near future. While it is going to be heyday for the foreign monopolists and their Indian counterparts, the workers, peasants, salaried employees and small industrialists are going to be the worst hit.

Calculating the revised cost of import requirements of the engineering industry, the President of the Engineering Association of India says, that what used to cost Rs. 680 crores will now cost Rs. 1067 crores. Mr. Tata, assessing the impact of devaluation in terms of price increase for finished steel says, it would mean an increase of Rs. 30 per ton of finished steel. All these will generate a price rise all along the line and on a scale never seen before.

Rise in project estimates and prices of import components will hit hard the small industrialists who are already in production or in the process of building new factories. This will lead to closure of factories and large-scale unemployment. Already about 1100 hosiery factories in Punjab have been closed throwing 40,000 workers out of employment.

Rise in public sector project estimates, increase in foreign debt estimates and rise in expenditure abroad regarding our embassies and other institutions will lead to imposition of unheard of tax burdens on our people, which in its turn will lead to further inflation and consequent rise in prices.

We know that the Government proposes to face this situation by invisible wage freeze, on the one

hand, and visible lathis, on the other. The workers, peasants, middle-class employees and small industrialists are aware that they have to be prepared for more sacrifices, not in the direction our Prime Minister has appealed to, but in the direction of facing military and police violence, preventive detentions, trumped up charges of conspiracy etc., in their struggle to defend their living standars and political independence. I can assure you, Sir, that they will face up the challenge as befitting true sons and daughters of our country.

श्री जिब्रताय पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने आर्थिक समीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में रखा है उस के सम्बन्ध में कहते हुए उन्होंने स्पष्ट तरीके से भारत की स्थिति के ऊपर अपना विचार प्रकट किये हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि 1965-66 में कृषि उत्पादन में 15 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई और उद्योगों के अन्तर्गत 3.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। तथा भारत वर्ष की जो राष्ट्रीय आय है उसमें 4 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई तथा मूल्यों में वृद्धि 15 प्रतिशत की हुई। जहां तक निर्यात का सम्बन्ध है उसमें अधिक बढ़ावा नहीं दिखता है, उसमें अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो पाई। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस स्पष्टवादिता के साथ उन्होंने सदन के सामने आर्थिक समीक्षा को रखा है उससे उन के प्रति हमारा सम्मान बढ़ जाता है। जनतन्त्र की सरकार के वित्त मंत्री का कर्तव्य होता है कि भारत वर्ष की जो वास्तविक आर्थिक स्थिति हो उस को देश के सामने सदन के सामने और जनता के सामने

जो हमारे विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों का कहना है उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि भारतवर्ष में आर्थिक योजना में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। 19 वर्षों में उन्हें कोई प्रगति दिखलाई नहीं पड़ी। पता नहीं किस दृष्टि से वह देखते हैं कि उन्हें ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई। जो देश के रहने वाले हैं उनके अलावा जो इस देश में विदेशों से आते हैं उनका कहना है कि 1951 से ले कर 1965-66 तक हर दिशा में हमारी प्रगति हुई है। चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे कृषि का हो, चाहे वह उद्योग का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे सिंचाई का क्षेत्र हो या बिजली का हो, सब क्षेत्रों में वृद्धि हुई है। यह बात सही है कि जो लक्ष्य रखा गया था प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकी, लेकिन यह बात नहीं है कि कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई।

यह देश एक अविकसित देश है। इस देश का विकास तभी हो सकता है जब कि योजनाबद्ध कार्य किया जाये। इस देश से गरीबी तभी दूर हो सकती है, इस देश की अशिक्षा तभी दूर हो सकती है, बेरोजगारी तभी दूर हो सकती है, और देश की औद्योगिक प्रगति हो सकती है जब कि योजनाबद्ध कार्य किया जाये। जो अविकसित देश होते हैं उनके विकास के लिये विदेशी पूंजी की आवश्यकता होती है। जब तक विदेशी पूंजी यहां पर नहीं आयेगी तब तक देश में विकास नहीं हो सकता है। कुछ लोगों का यह भी कहना है कि आपकी जो योजना हो वह थोड़ी सी हो, छोटी सी हो, बड़ी न हो लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि छोटी योजना बनाने से जो अमीर लोग होंगे उन्हें ही लाभ होगा, गरीबों को लाभ नहीं हो सकता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं इस संदर्भ में कि आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए और उसको दृढ़ करने के लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने हमारी मंत्रि परिषद् ने, और प्रधान-मंत्री ने अपने रुपये का अवमूल्यन भी किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अवमूल्यन करने का अर्थ यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हमारी जो आर्थिक योजना है, जो आर्थिक परिस्थिति है, वह लड़खड़ा गई है। यह इसलिये किया गया है कि उनमें प्रगति हो। इसमें और तेजी आ जाए और जो कल कारखाने हैं और जो कृषि का क्षेत्र है

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

इनमें उत्पादन और अधिक बढ़े । जब यह अवमूल्यन रुपये का हुआ तो सिर्फ इस सदन में ही नहीं शहरों में ही नहीं बल्कि देहातों में भी, बाजारों में भी सड़कों पर भी, रेलों पर भी यानी देश के कोने कोने में और विदेशों में भी चारों तरफ इसकी चर्चा होने लगी । इसका कारण यह है कि किसी देश के अन्दर कोई गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाती है तभी इस अवमूल्यन का सहारा लिया जाता है । इस अवमूल्यन से विदेशी मुद्रा में और अन्दरूनी रुपया में, जो आपका रुपया है, उसमें 36.5 की गिरावट आ गई है, कमी हो गई है । यह स्वाभाविक है कि इस पर विचार विमर्श किया जाए । इसके अनेक कारण हैं । अनेक कारणों से बाध्य हो कर अवमूल्यन हमको करना पड़ता है । इसमें सरकार ही दोषी नहीं है । सरकार के सामने ऐसी विशेष परिस्थितियां आईं जिनको टाल नहीं किया जा सकता था और उन विशेष परिस्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए ही सरकार को अपने रुपये का अवमूल्यन करना पड़ा है । सरकार को ऐसा करते हुए कोई खुशी का अनुभव नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि तकलीफ ही हुई है । अवमूल्यन के जो कारण हैं वे मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि 1962 में हमारे ऊपर चीन का आक्रमण हुआ । उसके बाद लगातार जो हमारा कृषि उत्पादन था, जो हमारी फसलें थीं, उनमें कमी आई, हमारा उत्पादन जो कृषि का था वह कम होता गया । 1965 के अन्दर पाकिस्तान का हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण हुआ जिसमें पांच अरब के करीब हमारा खर्चा हुआ । इसके बाद देश में भीषण सूखा पड़ा और इससे बहुत से हमारे प्रान्त प्रभावित हुए, बहुत से प्रान्त सूखे से ग्रसित हुए । महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, आंध्र, मैसूर आदि में सूखा पड़ा । इनमें से बहुत से प्रदेश हैं जो कि बचत वाले राज्य हैं और भारत के अन्य हिस्सों को अन्न आदि सप्लाई करते हैं । चूंकि इनमें घोर सूखा पड़ा इस वास्ते ये दूसरे राज्यों को अपने उत्पादन में से कुछ नहीं दे पाये । इस सब के साथ साथ जो विदेशी सहायता हमें मिलती थी, विश्व बैंक से या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से या बाहरी लोग जो हमें सहायता देते थे उस सहायता को भी उन लोगों ने देना बन्द कर दिया ।

इसी के संदर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बाहरी सहायता बन्द हो गई तो उद्योगों और कृषि को जो प्रगति थी वह धीमी पड़ गई, वह कम हो गई । जब भारत स्वतन्त्र हुआ था उस समय हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा एक हजार करोड़ से अधिक थी । लेकिन अप्रैल, 1966 में वह घट कर कुछ ही करोड़ रह गई । हमारे देश की विदेशी मुद्रा का जब इस हद तक ह्रास हो गया तब कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना सरकार के लिए अनिवार्य हो गया था जिससे कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ होती । देश का शासन चलाने वाले जो लोग हैं उनका वह कर्तव्य था कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, उसको बलवती करने के लिए, उसमें ताकत लाने के लिए वे कोई कदम उठाते । यह जो कदम उठाया गया है यह इसलिए उठाया गया है कि देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुदृढ़ हो । अगर देश के अन्दर सरकार के पास पांच या छः अरब का स्वर्ण होता तो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार शायद इस अवमूल्यन का फैसला नहीं करती ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ भारतवर्ष में ही नहीं अवमूल्यन हुआ है बल्कि और भी बड़े बड़े जो राष्ट्र हैं, जैसे अमेरिका है, ब्रिटेन है, रूस है, जापान है, चैकोस्लोवाकिया है, पाकिस्तान इन सब ने अपने रुपये का अवमूल्यन किया है जब जब उनके ऊपर आर्थिक संकट आए हैं । आर्थिक संकट जब आता है तो आदमी अवमूल्यन का सहारा लेता है, देश इसका सहारा लेता है और अवमूल्यन करने के बाद अपने आपको बलवती तथा सुदृढ़ वह बना लेता है ।

अमरीका, ब्रिटेन इत्यादि जितने देश हैं उन्होंने अपनी मुद्रा का अवमूल्यन करके अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊंचा किया है ।

यह ठीक है कि अवमूल्यन कर देने से देश को कुछ हानि भी होती है और हमें भी होगी । जो विदेशी ऋण हमारे ऊपर हैं उनको हमें अधिक मूल्य में चुकता करना पड़ेगा । आयातित जो माल है उसके लिए हमको अधिक रुपये देने पड़ेंगे । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए हमें अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी । लेकिन अवमूल्यन से जहां हमको हानि होने की आशंका है वहां साथ ही साथ हमको लाभ भी होगा । जो हमारा विदेशी भुगतान है उस में इससे सन्तुलन आएगा । जो हमारा निर्यात है वह बढ़ेगा और जो आयात है उस पर नियंत्रण लगेगा । आयात में सुगमता भी आएगी और इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि धीरे धीरे हम आत्मनिर्भरता की तरफ जाएंगे । अन्य देश जोकि भारत में अपनी पूंजी लगाना चाहते हैं वे आकर्षित होंगे और इस देश में अपनी पूंजी लगायेंगे । भारतवर्ष के लोग जोकि विदेशों को जाना चाहते हैं विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी की वजह से और महंगाई की वजह से कम जायेंगे और जो विदेशी लोग भारत में आयेंगे, जो पर्यटक भारत आयेंगे उससे भारतवर्ष को विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगी । अब और अधिक संख्या में पर्यटक भारतवर्ष आयेंगे और ज्यादा विदेशी मुद्रा भारत को मिलेगी । पर्यटन उद्योग जो है उसका विकास होगा । इसके साथ साथ विदेशी मुद्रा की जो चोरी होती थी वह भी नहीं हो पाएगी । निर्यात अधिक होगा । देश के अन्दर जो मुद्रा स्फीति है उस मुद्रा स्फीति में भी रुकावट आएगी और उसमें कमी होगी । हमारे उद्योगों की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और देश में कारखानों का उत्पादन, खेती का उत्पादन, अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर उचित उपाय किया जाए तो दस वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा आठ सौ करोड़ से बढ़ कर चौबीस सौ करोड़ हो जाएगी । यदि ऐसा हो गया तो आपको विदेशों से कोई सहायता लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी और देश आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा ।

इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि अवमूल्यन का लाभ तभी हो सकता है जबकि इसके बाद का जो प्रोग्राम है उसको उचित तरीके से कार्यान्वित किया जाए । इंडोनेशिया ने भी अवमूल्यन किया था लेकिन उसका यह कदम सफलीभूत नहीं हुआ और वह इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि अवमूल्यन के बाद की जो कार्रवाई थी और जोकि उसको करनी चाहिए थी उसको उसने नहीं किया । हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग कहते हैं कि भारतवर्ष की सरकार ने विश्व बैंक के सामने घुटने टेक दिये हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के सामने घुटने टेक दिये हैं, अमरीका के सामने घुटने टेक दिये हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बेकार की बात है । हमारे देश की अपनी नीति है, अपनी विदेश नीति है इसकी परिस्थितियां हैं, अपनी इसकी आर्थिक योजना है समाजवादी इसकी विचारधारा है और इनके अन्तर्गत रहते हुए यह सरकार कार्य कर रही है और किसी के सामने यह घुटने नहीं टेक सकती है । जो कि इसका अपना विचार होगा, जिस चीज को यह सर्वोत्तम समझती होगी उसी के अनुसार यह कार्य करेगी । यह किसी दूसरे की बात को यदि वह ठीक नहीं हो, नहीं मान सकती है । हमारी सरकार इस बात को समझती है कि बिना अवमूल्यन किये हुए हमारी आर्थिक योजना आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती है, बिना अवमूल्यन के हमारा कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है तभी उसने इस कदम को उठाया है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब हमारी जो आर्थिक प्रगति है वह तेज होगी और हम आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर अग्रसर होंगे और देश की आर्थिक तरक्की होगी ।

अन्त में मैं तीन चार बातों की ओर आपका विशेष ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि अब समय आ गया है कि

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

हमारे देश को बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देना चाहिये । इसके साथ साथ आयात और निर्यात जो है उनका भी राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाना चाहियें । देश के अन्दर जितने काला बाजार करने वाले लोग हैं, जितने मुनाफाखोर लोग हैं, जितने सचयखोर लोग हैं, जितने तस्कर करने वाले लोग हैं उनके विरुद्ध कठोर से कठोर कदम उठाया जाना चाहिये । पंजाब की सरकार ने जिस तरह से कठोर कदम उठाये हैं और इन लोगों को उसने दण्ड दिलाने की व्यवस्था की है, इन लोगों को पकड़ने की व्यवस्था की है, और कर रही है उसी तरीके से हर प्रान्त में किया जाना चाहिये ताकि मूल्यों में वृद्धि न हो । यदि मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो जाएगी, यदि मूल्यों में वृद्धि होती रहेगी तब अवमूल्यन का कुछ लाभ नहीं होगा और यह जो कदम उठाया गया है, सोच समझ कर, पूरे तौर पर विचार करने के बाद उठाया गया है । यह तभी सफल हो सकता है जबकि सरकार कठोरता से इन कामों को करे । और यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि देश का प्रत्येक वर्ग चाहे विरोधी पक्ष हो या इधर बैठने वाले लोग हों, चाहे कारखाने वाले हों और चाहे मजदूर हों, चाहे कृषि कार्य में लगे हुए लोग हों और चाहे देश की दूसरी जनता हो सभी सम्मिलित रूप में इस कार्य में सहयोग करें । जिस तरह से चीनी आक्रमण के समय में और पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के समय में हम एक मत हो गए थे, हम एकता के सूत्र में बंध गए थे और हमने आक्रमणकारियों का मुकाबला किया था और एकता की भावना सर्वत्र व्याप्त हो गई थी उसी तरीके से अब भी सभी लोगों को चाहिये कि चाहे वे शहरों में रहने वाले हों या गांवों में रहने वाले हों, चाहे कृषि की पैदावार करने वाले हों या कारखानों में उत्पादन करने वाले हों, चाहे सरकारी कार्य में लगे हों या गैर सरकारी कार्य में लगे हों सभी का फर्ज है कि जिस तरीके से अवमूल्यन हुआ है रुपये का और उसके पीछे जो विचार है, जो आधार है, उसको वे कार्यान्वित करें । यह तभी हो सकता है जब लोग सहयोग करें और अनुशासन में रहें, संयम बरतें । इसके साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि मितव्ययता बरती जाए सर्वत्र । कांग्रेस सरकार को दोषी ठहराने से, पंचवर्षीय योजना का विवेचन करने से काम नहीं चल सकता अब तो अवमूल्यन हो गया है और इसके पक्ष और विपक्ष में बहुत सी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं । अब समय आ गया है कि इसको कार्यान्वित किया जाये, दृढ़ता के साथ कार्यान्वित किया जाए ।

उपा यक्ष महोदय : श्री पाराशर ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी पार्टी के तीन मिनट बाकी हैं । वह टाइम मुझे दे दिया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब नहीं मिल सकता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्यों नहीं मिल सकता है ? जब दूसरी पार्टियों के तीन, तीन सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, तो मुझे क्यों नहीं बुलाया जा सकता है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । आपकी पार्टी से एक सदस्य पहले बोल चुका है । मैंने श्री पाराशर को बुलाया है ।

श्री कृ० चं० शर्मा (सरधना) : बाद में टाइम मिल जायेगा ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अगर मिल जायेगा, तो ठीक है । मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

श्री पाराशर (शिवपुरी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आर्डर की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । इतने अच्छे वक्ता बोल रहे हैं और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : घंटी बजाई जा रही है—अब कोरम हो गया है । श्री पाराशर अपना भाषण जारी रखेंगे ।

श्री पीलू मोदी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अवमूल्यन के सम्बन्ध में काफी अधिक बहस हो चुकी है। इस के गुण-दोषों के बारे में बहुत कह कर मैं इस सदन का समय बर्बाद नहीं करूंगा। अवमूल्यन की जो अच्छाइयां हैं, उन से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। सरकार ने जो अवमूल्यन किया है, वह कुछ इस दृष्टि से नहीं किया है कि उसका इरादा देश का अहित करने का था। सरकार ने अवमूल्यन इस लिए किया कि उसके लिए अवमूल्यन करना जरूरी हो गया था। इस कारण सरकार ने दृढ़ता से अवमूल्यन का कदम उठाया और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

इस के साथ ही इस अवमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप जो परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न ई हैं, मैं सरकार का ध्यान उन की ओर आकर्षित करते हुए उम्मीद करता हूं कि वह उन परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला दृढ़ता से करेगी। कोई साहसिक कदम उठा लेने मात्र से देश का हित नहीं हो जायेगा। यदि मझे अवमूल्यन से पहले इस बारे में अपनी राय देने का अवसर मिला होता, तो मैं निश्चित रूप से यह राय देता कि अवमूल्यन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि देश में एक ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न की जा सकती थी, जसमें अवमूल्यन के बिना भी देश का काम चल सकता था। लेकिन चूंकि सरकार ने अवमूल्यन कर दिया है, इसलिए मैं उस का समर्थन करते हुए यह कहूंगा कि उसके परिणामस्वरूप जो खराबियां उत्पन्न हुई हैं, सरकार को अब सावधानी के साथ उनका मुकाबला करना चाहिए। दृढ़ता के साथ उनको दूर करना चाहिए। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जिस संकट के बीच में हम इस समय खड़े हुए हैं, वह और भी गम्भीर हो जायेगा। केवल अवमूल्यन करने से ही हमारा काम नहीं चल जायेगा। अवमूल्यन करके हमें अपनी आंखें बन्द नहीं कर लेनी चाहिएं। जिस तरह तूफान या किसी अन्य खतरे को देख कर सतुर्मुर्ग अपना सिर रेत में दबा लेता है, अगर वैसे ही सरकार ने अवमूल्यन कर के यह समझ लिया कि केवल अवमूल्यन करने से ही देश का हित हो सकेगा, तो यह उसकी गलती होगी।

इस प्रश्न को मैं एक किसान की दृष्टि से सोचता हूं। सरकार बार-बार बड़े उद्घोष से कहती है कि हम कीमतों को नहीं बढ़ने देंगे। सरकार ने अनाज, गन्ना आदि कुछ चीजों की कीमतें तय कर के, उन पर कंट्रोल कर के, उन की कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोका है। किसान सोचता है कि मेरे माल की कीमत तो सरकार बढ़ने नहीं देगी। सरकार ने स्वयं मान लिया है कि बाजार में चीजों की कीमतें निश्चित रूप से पंद्रह परसेंट बढ़ गई हैं। किसी चीज की कीमत ज्यादा बढ़ी है और किसी चीज की कीमत कम बढ़ी है। सरकार ने यह भी माना है कि रुपये की कीमत 30.35 परसेंट घटी है। इस का तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि किसान को अपने माल का जो एक रुपया मिलेगा, उस एक रुपये के द्वारा किसान बाजार में जाकर केवल 60, 65 पैसे का माल खरीद सकेगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि सरकार की इस नीति का तात्पर्य क्या हुआ कि वह मूल्यों को बढ़ने नहीं देगी। क्या इसका तात्पर्य यह हुआ कि सरकार हिन्दुस्तान का अन्न पैदा करने वाले किसान को बर्बाद करना चाहती है। मझे सरकार की इस नीति में कोई विशेष साम्य या औचित्य नजर नहीं आता है। सरकार को दृढ़ता के साथ कहना होगा कि यदि किसी चीज का मूल्य बढ़ेगा, तो उसका मूल्य बढ़ाना भी होगा और यदि उस को घटा कर रखने की आवश्यकता हुई, तो कंट्रोल कर के वह घटाया भी जायेगा।

चूंकि हमारे यहां विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी है, इस लिए सरकार विदेशी ऋणों को माल के रूप में भी चुकाती है। यदि हम पहले एक डालर के बदले अमरीका को चार पांच रुपये का माल देते थे, तो अब हम एक डालर के बदले में साढ़े सात

[श्री पाराशर]

रुपये का माल देंगे । यानी किसान अपने खेत में जो पैदा करेगा, हमारे यहां जो कृषि और उद्योग की जो पैदावार होगी, अवमूल्यन के बाद अब हमको डालर के बदले पहले से ड्योढ़ा माल देना पड़ेगा । इस का अर्थ यह हुआ कि हम अपने यहां जो पैदावार बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, हम उस में से पूरा कर्जा भी नहीं चुका सकेंगे, उस में से पूरा ब्याज भी नहीं चुका सकेंगे । इस स्थिति में यह समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को किधर ले जा रही है ।

अगर अवमूल्यन से पहले मुझे इस के बारे में अपनी राय देने का अवसर मिलता, तो निश्चित रूप से मेरी राय यह होती कि सरकार पहले राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण करे । अभी मुझसे पहले बोलते हुए श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय ने कहा है कि बैंकों और आयात-निर्यात का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए । अब समय आ गया है कि अब हम विदेशी ऋण के आधार पर अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का संचालन करना बन्द कर दें । विदेशी ऋण को आज गलत तौर पर, भ्रामक रूप से, एड, सहायता कहा जाता है । वह न एड है और न सहायता है । वह निश्चित रूप से हमारे किसानों की सीधी-सादी भाषा में एक कर्जा है । अगर हम विदेशी ऋण के रूप में मिलने वाले धन के आधार पर राष्ट्र की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को संचालित करना चाहते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश का भविष्य खतरे में है । इस लिए इस देश की अर्थ नीति के संचालन के लिए बाहर देखने के बजाये देश के अन्दर देखना होगा । सरकार को राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण करना होगा । सरकार को इस बात की कोई न कोई सीमा बांधनी होगी कि कोई व्यक्ति इस मुल्क में अधिक से अधिक कितनी सम्पत्ति रख सकता है या कमा सकता है और उस सीमा से बाहर की सम्पत्ति राष्ट्र की होगी । अगर सरकार ने ऐसा न किया, तो राष्ट्र का वर्तमान संकट और भी गम्भीर हो सकता है ।

यदि सरकार ने चीजों के मूल्यों को कंट्रोल नहीं किया, तो हमारी सब योजनायें बेकार साबित होंगी । सरकार ने दिल्ली में सुपर बाजार के रूप में एक छोटा सा कदम इस दिशा में उठाया है । अगर उसने देश के कोने कोने में इस तरह की दुकानों और स्टोर्ज का जाल न बिछाया जहां से उपभोक्ताओं को ठीक कीमत पर चीजें मिल सकें, तो इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था एक बहुत बड़े खतरे में पड़ जायेगी ।

सरकार के इस कदम से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि ग़रीब ज्यादा ग़रीब हो गया है और अमीर ज्यादा अमीर हो गया है । उदाहरण के तौर पर जिस दिन अवमूल्यन हुआ, उस दिन एक सेठ बम्बई से आगरा के लिए चले । आगरा पहुंचने से पहले अवमूल्यन हो गया । वह अपने साथ कई हजार तोले सोना लेकर चले थे । अवमूल्यन के कारण सोने का मूल्य बढ़ने से उन को लाखों रुपयों का फायदा हो गया । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि अवमूल्यन के फलस्वरूप इस प्रकार जो धनी और धनी होता जा रहा है, उसकी सम्पत्ति को राष्ट्र के खजाने को समृद्ध करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सोना चौदह कैरट का था?

15 hrs.

श्री पाराशर : एक पौंड अथवा एक डालर के बदले में जितना माल हम अवमूल्यन के पहले भेजते थे, उससे ठीक ड्योढे वजन का माल हमको अवमूल्यन के बाद भेजना पड़ेगा । पैदावार तो पचास परसेंट बढ़ी नहीं है । ऐसी दशा में देश कर्जा और सूद कैसे चुकायगा ? इस प्रकार अधिकार पैदावार का हमारा जो नारा है,

वह बेकार हो जायेगा, क्योंकि जो हम बढ़ायेंगे, वह सारे का सारा कर्ज के चुकाने में विदेशों में चला जायेगा। हमें उम्मीद थी कि आप बहुत भारी एक्सपोर्ट टैक्स लगाकर शायद इस परिस्थिति को संभालेंगे लेकिन वैसा भी तो आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां सरकार ने अवमूल्यन किया है, वहां वहां अवमूल्यन के बाद की परिस्थिति को संभालने के लिये निश्चित रूप से उस को उपभोक्ता के उपयोग की वस्तुएं कन्जयूमर्स को एक नियत मूल्य पर पहुंचाने की देश व देश-व्यापी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। आप पर यह इल्जाम लग सकता है कि आप देश को साम्यवाद की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आप उस इल्जाम को बर्दाश्त कर लीजिये लेकिन ऐसी व्यवस्था अवश्य कीजिये। अगर आप यह नहीं करेंगे तो देश खतरे की ओर जा रहा है। आप सभी प्रकार की राष्ट्रीय संपत्ति का राष्ट्रीयकरण करिये, ठोस कदम उठाइये, साम्यवाद की तरफ देश को ले जाने का इल्जाम लगता है तो लगने दीजिये। इस अवसर पर यहीं एक ऐसा सुझाव है जिस पर दृढ़ता के साथ अमल करके आप इस राष्ट्र को संकट की ओर जाने से बचा सकते हैं। वरना देश में संकट साफ नजर आ रहा है और मुझे इस बात को कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि यदि इसी प्रकार की नीति रहीं, विदेशों से कर्जा लेते रहे तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मैं एक गांव में गया था, जहां की परिस्थिति यह थी कि कुछ बेजमीन किसान जो थे, लैंडलेस लेबरर जिन को कहते हैं, उन से हमने पूछा कि आप के ऊपर कितना कर्जा था जो आप ने इन से लिया था तो उन्होंने सौ दो सौ रुपये बताये। पूरी जिन्दगी हो गई उसी दो सौ रुपये कर्जे के एवज में आज भी आजादी के 19 वर्ष बाद भी वह उन के यहां मजदूरी कर रहे हैं और रूखी सूखी रोटियों से अपना पेट पाल रहे हैं। मुझे आशंका है कि सारा हिन्दुस्तान इसी तरह अमेरीका का मोहताज, उस का मजदूर बन जाने वाला है। डालर की एवज में हम कमा कमा कर जहाज भर भर कर भेजते रहेंगे और हमारा कर्जा तो क्या, ब्याज भी कभी नहीं पटेगा अगर अवमूल्यन इसी तरह करते रहे चलता रहा।

ऐसी स्थिति में हमारा एक सुझाव है। इस प्रकार से जो अवमूल्यन हुआ है, उस से हमारी जो परिस्थिति बिगड़ी है, समाजवाद की तरफ चलने का जो लक्ष्य हमने घोषित किया था, उस से हम अचानक अपने को हटा हुआ पाते हैं, उस से बचने के लिए हमें गम्भीर और ठोस कदम कुछ इस प्रकार के उठाने चाहिएं और साथ ही साथ यह देखना चाहिए कि वेतन भोगी, मजदूर और किसान इन तीन पर क्या भयंकर कुठाराघात आप के इस अवमूल्यन का पड़ा है? अगर आप ने उन की परिस्थिति को देखकर और उन्हें राहत नहीं पहुंचायी तो यह अवमूल्यन निश्चित रूप से लाभदायी नहीं सिद्ध होगा और अगर आप ने उन की परिस्थिति पर सोच विचार कर उन्हें राहत पहुंचायी तो अवमूल्यन लाभदायी होगा, देश को संकट से निकालेगा और देश जो आर्थिक संकट में पड़ा हुआ है जिस के लिए आपने अवमूल्यन की दवा दी है, वह दवा कारगर हो जायेगी। इसलिए आप विचार करके ठोस कदम उठायें। अगर नहीं उठायेंगे तो निश्चय रूप से देश की स्थिति और खराब होगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः आप का आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आचार्य कृपालानी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इतने बड़े वक्ता बोल रहे हैं श्रीमान, सदन में वित्त मंत्री को होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. You are unnecessarily obstructing the proceedings of the House. Please sit down.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आप को पता होगा अध्यक्ष महोदय ने पिछले दफा निर्णय किया था कि महत्वपूर्ण बहस के समय मंत्री को सदन में मौजूद रहना चाहिए । आप उन को बुलवाइये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये ।

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after devaluation, our Prime Minister was kind enough to invite me along with other Opposition Members to come and discuss this subject of devaluation—she has not given the date—and I write to her that devaluation was now a fact and that it was irrevocable. You cannot unscramble a scrambled egg. If this decision has got to be reversed, it can only be reversed by a new Government. Even then, any party coming to power cannot so easily repudiate what has been done by a former Government. It must be understood, in a democracy, that if the people choose a bad Government, they must be prepared that their nation would suffer, as we have been suffering these days.

This devaluation was neither necessary nor inevitable. It is an international pressure being brought upon England to devalue the pound but they are trying to find out methods by which they will not be obliged to devalue the pound. What is the effect of this devaluation? There is demoralisation in the country and there is discredit in foreign countries because they think that this is the first devaluation and there may be others.

Example is given of devaluation in other countries. But in those countries, devaluation was resorted to in the interest of the country and not because of the interest of their creditors. We have taken this step not in our interest but in the interest of our creditors. There are certain conditions for successes even in a bad devaluation. These are that there should be a kind of free trade and elasticity also in exports and imports. Neither our exports nor our imports are elastic. Now, let us see the effect of this devaluation on our exports. 83 per cent of our exports are traditional exports and these sell on merit and also these sell in the competitive market so that our exports which are expandable are only 17 per cent and these 17 per cent exports have slumed after devaluation. There is no export now of these items and when it is resumed, we will have to pay a greater subsidy than what we have been paying hitherto.

Then, as I said, our exports are traditional. We cannot increase these traditional exports, such as, tea, jute, tobacco and such other things. We have gone to the limit to which we can export these 83 per cent of our exports. Even on these exports, there is a counter-balancing export duty. The Export Duty Bill has already been passed in the upper House. Where is the (गुंजाइश) scope for expanding our exports?

As regards imports, the Government has been saying for all these days that they have curtailed imports to the last degree and that there can be no other curtailment. What are the main items of our imports? First of all, there is food; then, there is machinery, then, there are certain kinds of steel, then copper and then defence equipment. Can we diminish these imports in any way? They are our essential imports and they will cost 57 per cent more than what they cost before. The balance of trade has been unfavourable from the beginning of our career, after Independence, though we had Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange—I do not know what happened to that—and our balance of trade with almost every country, even a country like Rumania, is against us. The balance of payment against us will be much more than before.

Then I come to the budget. There are certain items in the budget which cost us more; for instance, food subsidy; it is at the point of Rs. 200 crores in the current year. Even if our agricultural projects succeed, for

the next five years, we will have to pay a subsidy of at least Rs. 150 crores. Then we have to pay for fertilisers and pesticides and that would come to about Rs. 50 crores. Then we have to get petrol and petroleum products which again will take another Rs. 50 crores. The Government will not be able, in any way, to balance their budget; they have never done it and they will be much less able to do so now and they will again resort to inflation. I have said in a previous speech that inflation is pickpocketing. It is the worst kind of taxation that you can impose upon the people. It strikes both the rich and the poor alike. As I said in one of my previous speeches, if a rich man steals, it is said that his suffering from kelptomania, but if a poor man steals, then it is said that he is a thief. When the Government steals from our pocket, it is called deficit financing.

An hon. Member: A fine definition.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then I come to prices. They say that they will check the prices. What were they doing all these days? I ask these Johnnies as to what they were doing all these days. Prices have been increasing and increasing ever since we became independent and every time they have said that they will check the prices and it is all of a sudden that they have discovered that the prices have increased by 85%. Now they say that they will check prices. This Government will never be able to check price—it has tried it,—because its writs do not run, its orders are not obeyed; it is not efficient; it is not hard working. They say that they will curtail prices by opening, what you call, Super Bazaar. I do not know what will happen to this Super Bazaar after a few days. How many Super Bazaars are you going to open? What about villages?

To give you a concrete example, in one public sector undertaking, the Director or whoever was the Head, one day before his retirement, as it has appeared in the paper, gave a 33% wage rise to the employees. How are you doing this? Everywhere there is a demand for greater dearness allowance and greater amount of wages. What is the economy that you can make? Of course, it is impossible for this Government to effect any economy. Even in our private life we see that when we have increased our expenses and we want to diminish them, then it becomes very very difficult to diminish the expenses. We have been increasing our expenses; that, I can say with confidence. I can say that 25% of the employees can be dispensed with from every office and efficiency will increase and not suffer. I would say that it will be more than 25%, but that is the minimum that can be dispensed with. How did this 25 or 30 or 40 per cent increase of employees come about? Because everybody wanted to bring in his cousin, brother-in-law, his neighbour-in-law, his cousion-in-law and his provincial men in the administration; they went on indiscriminately adding to the services according to Parkinson's Law with vengeance. Now they cannot diminish it because the employees not only want more dearness allowance but they say, "you shall not diminish the employment; you should have no retrenchment". In U.P. this was a double cry: "give us more allowance and no retrenchment at all". In every factory that is the cry. So even if this economy drive succeeds, what is saved will be taken away by the dearness allowance. Unless you give them, you cannot carry on. You have made your laws in such a way that even your administrative services go on a strike. I have never read in history that the administrative services of a government go on a strike. This is what is happening. It is all topsy-turvy. You have made such laws for labour and for your own employees that they can go on a strike. In U.P. I saw that all employees took one day's casual leave on the same day. Causal leave is taken when a person is ill or when he has some very very important business to attend to and then also it is taken with permission. All the employees in U.P. on one day

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fell ill or had some very very important business to attend to.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): To get more dearness allowance.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): They were made to fall ill by your friends—Communists and others.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: What will be the effect of devaluation on our Plans? They are already top-heavy. Now you will have to spend on our Plans much more, at least 57% more. Our physical targets will be progressively less and less; they will go on shrinking; and the money spent on these Plans will be more and more.

Then I come to loans. It is a very wonderful thing. I do not know whether the House knows that we have loans even now to the extent of 3 to 5½ billion dollars—dollars, and not rupees. This is one-seventh of the total debts that all the under-developed countries have incurred. Then they have provided for 900 million dollars aid per year; in five years it will come to 4½ billion dollars. 5½ billion dollars plus 4½ billion dollars make ten billion dollars. Even the interest on these 10 billion dollars at the rate of 6% or even at the rate of 5%, will swallow away all our revenue.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): That is correct.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: How much more shall we have to spend on these plans? As I have said, it will be 57 per cent more. And what would be the physical targets achieved? They will be 54 per cent less. Not only shall we have to pay 57 per cent more on the loans but we shall have to pay 57 per cent more on interest also and also on service charges, commission, this, that and the other.

Then, there is the defence equipment. We cannot do without this because our Defence Minister has told us that not only Pakistan but also a bigger and more powerful nation like China is sitting on our borders, and we shall have to spend progressively more and more on our defence budget, and it will cost us more and more. Most of these defence equipment comes from America. The goods that America produces are 30 per cent more in price than goods produced in England or in Germany or in Japan. They do not send us dollars but they send us goods. We are told that when we take loans from America, they are without strings. But they do not tell us that the greatest string that there is, is that we are getting only their goods and not their dollars, and these goods cost 30 per cent more than in the free market; we are not allowed to purchase things from the free market in respect of the loans that we take from America.

Then, it is said that if we did not devalue, the rupee there would be less and less aid. I do not know on what basis our Government come to this conclusion. There is Pakistan, there is Ceylon, and there is Egypt and they are getting aid by absolutely bullying their creditors. Pakistan has joined the greatest enemy of America and yet it is getting aid and more aid than we can get. Ceylon is also doing it, and then this Nasser who does not care for anybody is getting it. Only in the case of India, it is said . . .

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Everybody cares for those who do not care for anybody.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: If a government cares for every Tom, Dick and Harry, it had better get out.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That was what I said.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I say that Pakistan is functioning and it is functioning as well as we are functioning and its rupee is as worthless as our rupee, and yet it did not devalue its

currency. Similarly, the Ceylon currency is as worthless as our rupee, and yet it did not devalue its currency. Why did we devalue? Why did we yield to the pressure of a foreign Government or of the World Bank? We did so because we were utterly cowardly, and we did not depend upon ourselves. We go on accumulating debts just like a person who has already gone into liquidation. What does such a person do? He goes on spending indiscriminately because whether he goes into liquidation for one lakh or twenty lakhs of rupees is immaterial for him; in order that he may get these Rs. 20 lakhs and he may go on spending, he would say that his economy is quite sound, his shop is quite sound and it is not going into liquidation.

From every point of view, therefore from the point of view of exports, from the point of view of imports, from the point of view of our defence, from the point of view of the things that we send for, from the point of view of the things that we export, from the point of view of the morale of the people, from the point of view of our creditability in other markets, even from the capitalist point of view even from the point of view of our hope that we shall get capital from outside and build factories here—take it from me, the capitalists from outside will think twice before they invest in this country, because they will get their profits in rupees which they will have to change into dollars or pounds—there is no redeeming feature in the step that Government have taken for the ruination of this country and not for the prosperity of this country, not for making our economy but for destroying whatever economy we have had in our country. I am sorry I have to use very strong language, but when people's ears are deaf, one has to raise one's voice. I have been speaking in this House now for almost nineteen years, and I have seen that the Treasury Benches have absolutely plugged their ears. They do not listen at all. They think that they are all wise. Our first Prime Minister had said that he was not all wise, that his party was not all wise and that his government was not all wise. But the Government are becoming more and more wise as the years go by, and the country is going down, down and down. And what do they do? Do they reflect at all upon what they are doing? I have seen Congressmen trying to pull Congressmen down.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: That is happening daily.

Shri Nambiar: That is a normal affair.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Read the whole history of India. Every government in this country had been tyrannous, had been wicked and had cheating the people. But all those governments did not fall. And when did they fall? They fell when these cheats and robbers and rogues fought among themselves. It was so when the Rajputs fell. It was so again when the Mussalmans fell; it was so again when the Maharattas fell, as my hon. friend Dr. M. S. Aney will bear me out. It was so when the Sikhs fell in the Punjab. This country can be robbed and it can be bled white and people do not raise their voice, because whether Hindus or Mohammedans, we have inculcated this virtue in their brains or in their minds that to touch anybody's property is theft and it is sinful. So, even when they are dying, they do not touch the property of others. They have not yet learnt the modern economic science, that there can be no property except that it is socially produced and produced by all. Even if you put a Birla or a Dalmia or a Tata into a solitary island, he cannot produce any wealth there. There must be trains, there must be telephones and telegraphs, and there must be men and there must be markets and there must be order and peace. But I may tell you that if you put a labourer in a Robinson Crusoe's island he will produce more wealth than Tatas and Birlas. All wealth is socially produced and it

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must be socially distributed. This was what Gandhiji taught us, but we have forgotten all these things, and therefore, we are in this condition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan.

Shri Daji (Indore): Before we proceed further with the discussion, I would like to draw your attention and that of the House to the fact that when two senior Members were discussing important subjects we had been blessed with only two junior Ministers' presence here; there are only two junior Deputy Ministers; not one Minister of Cabinet rank is here. Either the Minister in charge of economic affairs or the Finance Minister must be here. Otherwise, for whom are we speaking? They are not showing even this courtesy to the House.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I would like to support what Shri Daji has said. Not one Minister in charge of Ministries dealing with economic affairs is here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने आपत्ति की थी और आप ने कहा था कि आप बुलवाते है। लेकिन वह अब तक नहीं आये। पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी ने कहा था कि वह बुलवाते है लेकिन वह अब तक नहीं आये। आप उन को बुलवाइये ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. The Speaker has also given a directive to the Treasury Benches. This attitude is disrespectful and contemptuous of yourself and of the Speaker. They deserve a good rap, in fact a whack on their backs.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: They are deciding the fate of the Food Minister.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सदन की कार्यवाई तब तक नहीं चल सकती है जब तक मंत्री महोदय न आ जाय। आप ने उन को बुलवाया था लेकिन वह नहीं आए। भाषण समाप्त हो चुका है, लेकिन वह नहीं आए। आप उन को बुलवायें ।

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Devaluation is the result of the serious economic situation that has arisen in the country, Government have taken a bold and historic decision which needed a lot of political courage. It is an irrevocable decision. Acharya Kripalani was right in pointing out that this decision has resulted in a lot of difficulties for this country. I entirely agree with him when he said that the liabilities in terms of servicing our external debts would be enhanced and our defence expenditure will go up. But still Government has taken this decision to devalue only in the hope that the economy of the country would become self-reliant and buoyant.

Before I come to the follow-up of devaluation, I would like to say a few words on the effect of devaluation on industry. There are many industries which have been set up in recent years which have borrowed a lot of foreign exchange for their import requirements. To that extent, the capital cost structure of these industries has risen. Unless these industries are allowed depreciation on the increased capital, unless they are allowed development rebates they will be in serious difficulties. Income tax laws should be so amended that these industries which have been set up in the recent past with a lot of foreign exchange should be allowed to depreciate and also take into account development rebates which are necessary on the increased capital cost.

There is also another difficulty that has arisen in the industries which are to be set up or are in the implementation stage. Because of devaluation, these industries require more capital now. This capital can only come either through increase of equity capital or through borrowings. In

these difficult capital market conditions, it would be difficult to increase the equity base. It is necesstry, therefore, for these industries to rely solely on commerical organisations or financial institutions like the IFC or the ICICI for their additional resources. These institutions lend money only on the basis of certain debt-equity ratio which is fixed by Government or by common understanding. Unless this debt-equity ratio is changed, these industries will find it very difficult to implement these projects.

One of the strong points that have been advocated in favour of devaluation is that today the industrial output of the country is slowing down. The output could be much more if we had enough foreign exchange to import components and also industrial raw materials. I would go back some years when these foreign collaboration arrangements were thought of. When foreign collaborations were allowed in this country, they were allowed very freely because at that time probably Government thought that it was the easiest way of setting up industries and the quickest way to industrialise. But unfortunately, it has resulted in the most costly way of setting up these industries. This has been the case not only in the private sector but also in the public sector. The capital cost has gone so high now that we have become almost non-competitive in the world.

Whenever these collaboration arrangements were made, the collaboration was always weighted against the Indian collaborator. It is true not only in the private sector but also in the public sector. CKD machines were allowed in the initial stages, import of 75—80 per cent components was allowed for many years. Even today industries which have been set up ten years ago are using components upto 25—30 per cent. This has resulted in complete depletion of our foreign exchange resources. I was surprised to see when I was in Ranchi just a few days ago that some of these public sector projects have been set up on the basis of absolutely turn-key jobs which has resulted in high capital cost and the Capital structure has gone up three to four times. If you see the capital structure of our steel industry units and the heavy industrial unit at Ranchi, you would be surprised how anybody who had planned these public sector projects could have gone into such collaboration. We had a detailed discussion with the Chairman of the Corporation and I was surprised when he told me that some of these foreign technicians who have come have now absolutely no jobs but they are unable to stop them from coming or send them back. It has become a political question. In the Heavy Engineering Corporation in Ranchi, only 30—40 per cent of the production has been set up. I was surprised to hear the Chairman of the Corporation tell me that they are not even operating at 10 per cent of the capacity. This only shows that there has been an enormous wastage in foreign collaboration. That means we have not been able to get the required amount of know how in this country; somehow we have blindly gone into these foreign collaboration agreements both in the private sector as well as in the public sector, which has resulted in the depletion of our foreign exchange.

My suggestion, therefore, is that whenever a foreign collaboration agreement is signed, at least in the future no components should be allowed to be imported. If they come, let them come on the basis of know-how. I have no objection in paying a reasonable amount of know-how or technical fee, but no collaboration agreements should be entered into by this country in respect of any industry on a turn key job. We have reached a stage of development which does not involve, any import of components. When industries were set up, especially industries which require raw materials which were not being produced in the country, the raw materials had to be imported. I do not mind import of raw materials like

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lead and copper in respect of which we have no base or resources, but what about industrial raw materials like wood pulp or special steels? When industries which use these industrial raw materials were given licences, I do not know why we have not taken into account the need to set up the ancillary industries to produce these raw materials. This is one of the reasons why we are in this difficult state of economic crisis in this country.

Whenever we have had an economic difficulty, it is apparent that we have not been able to raise our production. That means that the demands for our goods and services is much higher today than it was before. Therefore, our emphasis today, if there is to be any economic health in the country, should be on production, whether it is in the industrial sector or in the agricultural sector. How to effect this kind of production so that we can reach self-sufficiency and attain self-reliance in our economy?

One of the speakers preceding me, Shri Umanath, mentioned that because of automation in this country, a lot of unemployment has resulted. I would like to tell the hon. Member that even in the US, introduction of automation has resulted in some unemployment. But I cannot accept the thesis that automation or improving techniques in industry would result in unemployment, because today the country where the highest automation has been introduced is not the country where the highest unemployment exists. Therefore, the first criterion for higher production is higher workloads.

Today, in our country the workloads are very low. The man-hour production is pitifully low. If you compare it with United States or Germany or any developed country, the production in our country is very low per man-hour. Therefore, it becomes necessary, if we want to raise our production, if we want to become competitive in the world, that we should raise the man-hour production. Therefore, I am against any wage freeze. I would like these industrial wages to be linked with production. Unless we on this, our production will not rise in this country at all.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): What about prices?

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: Whenever there is increase in production, the prices are bound to be low. Even if the wages are increased, it does not necessarily mean that the prices also would go up. Higher production means lower prices. Therefore, I feel that wages should be linked with production. Unless we link wages with production in this country, we will be in serious difficulties.

In the agricultural sector, increased production can only come through higher yields. We have almost reached the stage where we cannot develop new land. Almost all the available cultivable land has been cultivated, but if we want to increase production today in the agricultural field, it can only come through higher yields. That means higher yields can come only through greater fertilisation, making more water available, the use of pesticides, control of pets and introducing better strains of seeds. If you see the application of fertilisers in the world, India applies 3.07 kg. per hectare whereas Japan applies 217 kg. per hectare, Netherlands applies 518 kg. per hectare, and the world average today is 24.11 kg. per hectare. That means we are applying very little fertilisation which results in very low yields. Today if we are in a position to apply 3 million tons of fertilisers in this country, our output will rise to 110 to 125 million tons per year. That means we will be almost able to raise our food output by about 50 per cent by the mere application of fertilisers. Therefore it is necessary that from the

beginning of the fourth plan we should direct all our energies for the production of fertilisers. Of course, it takes time to produce fertilisers in this country, but in the meantime even by importing fertilisers into this country with the understanding that we shall pay back these fertilisers when the fertiliser production in this country improves, food production in this country can be improved to a very great extent, and I am sure that unless we become self-sufficient in food, we cannot be self-sufficient or self-reliant in our economy.

Many suggestions were made how to cut down our non-developmental expenditure in this country, and I do hope that in the years to come when we plan for the fourth plan we take into account that productivity in this country increases whether it is in the private sector or public sector, and production can only increase through greater output per individual. Unless we are production-conscious, we will never be able to become self-reliant or a self-supporting country.

Much has been talked about exports. Some suggestions were made that because of devaluation even those people who were not able to export because of the high prevailing internal cost will now be able to export. As Acharya Kripalani said, 83 per cent of our exports are of traditional agricultural products. So, only 17 per cent of the exports can be through other items. I do not see how these exports can go up unless we industrialise this country. The only products that we can export are engineering goods. That means that the engineering industry must develop very rapidly in this country, and if we want to equalise our imports with our exports only by developing the engineering industry, we can do that.

Shrima'i Renuka Ray: On june 6th, a spectacular and dramatic announcement of devaluation by the Government certainly had this effect of rivetting or I should say focussing the entire nation's attention on a major problem, the economic crisis that we face today, which is worse than any crisis that we have faced on that front since independence, and to that extent I think that perhaps this devaluation may be a blessing in disguise.

I do not want to go into its merits or demerits. About the merits, Government and many Ministers have spoken, and so have other Members, and the demerits have also been discussed in detail. There is only one point I would like to make, that an economic malaise has gripped our country. When a patient gets ill and is attacked by a disease, surely the first thing to do is to try to cure him by medicines. If medicines fail, then you may take to an operation, but here what have we done? Though we have talked about medicines, we have not done anything about that. What we have done is to rush into an operation. Even an operation needs preliminary steps like x-ray, blood test and so many other tests, and then you have the operation. All these things which are talked of as correctives afterwards and even the preliminaries were not taken before we went into the drastic operation of devaluation.

Devaluation is now a *fait accompli* and I do not want to dwell or dilate on that subject any more except to say that now it has become imperative on this entire country, on whichever side of the House we may be, whether we are on this side or the other, whatever rank or section of the community we may belong to, it is necessary for us to combine to see to it that further economic ruin does not take place at any cost.

I say this with a full understanding of the fact that we are facing elections soon. I say this all the same that the nation must come before any other interests, however important elections may be. Therefore, let us consider for a moment what steps have to be taken. I know that many of the steps are enumerated, but are we taking them?

Before I go into them in detail—I hope you will give me full time to discuss the question—I want to say first something in regard to this need for

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increase in the volume of our exports. Acharya Kripalani and other speakers have also spoken about it. I only want to point out one thing, that we have to remember that traditional exports are not touched by this; it is the non-traditional exports that may go up as a result of greater demand abroad, but it means that 57 per cent increase in the non-traditional volume of export must take place before we can reach a stage when we will be netting in more foreign exchange or improving our balance of trade position. That is one thing which we have to remember.

Then there is the question of liberalisation of import; it is for a very good purpose no doubt. 59 industries are to be liberalised with the idea and the hope that this will help productivity in the country and that the import of components will help the indigenous industry towards its growth. But I would like to warn the Government about it. Let them look into it. The Ministers concerned are not here. I want them to look into it very much because it is very important to see that this does not lead to import of items which compete with our own industries instead of being the ones that help our indigenous manufacture. That is important. They may be at a higher price and there may be deterants on that score. Even so, it is necessary to see to it, because even with strict control Rs. 700 crores of imports allowed in the private sector have led to a position, and what is that position? A new rich community has arisen; a new rich community of trading interests, of people who have made more than 100 per cent profits and they have a great deal to do with the inflationary tendencies in the country, because they have much money to spend; this is something which we must not only stop, but at the same time, we must see to it that we do not allow anymore such things (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Election funds.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: We do not depend on that for our election funds. We must see to it that this kind of thing is stopped. Since I am talking about this new-rich, I may point out that the old adage, "the rich is getting richer and the poor is becoming poorer", is not strictly true in those terms. A certain type of wealthy persons whose money has eroded today are no longer rich. They have fixed incomes and they might have belonged to communities which had landed interests. But today this new-rich has arisen. I am not talking of those who add to productivity, but I am talking about the traders and also of contractors. We must take measures today, in view of the fact that we must bring down our expenditure, and to see that this huge building programme in the private as well as the public sector is stopped for the time being. In fact, there contractors are another new-rich element that is rising. I am not talking of those who add to productivity. There is the new-rich element that has arisen in society so that the poor may not be getting richer as we had wanted, though the infra-structure and such things have been laid. There is no doubt that the new-rich has come to displace the old wealthy to some extent and they are very pernicious elements in society. That is why I said, at the outset, what if devaluation results in proper attention to the economic issues in the country; then it may be a great blessing in disguise. Therefore, I would like the Government to take note of this, while they are dealing with the measures to bring the corrective steps arising from devaluation.

There is a lot said about deficit financing. There is no doubt about one thing. We are in the midst of what is called a runaway inflation; the prices are going up at an unprecedented rate. I believe, as do many others who believe in development, that built-in inflation is a necessity in a developing process, but there is a limit to it. There are certain aspects which have to be taken into consideration. One

of these is that the productivity of the nation must go up also. The national income goes up and is followed by increase in *per capita* income with the result that this kind of inflationary move does bring about development and improvement in living standards, and does not result in greater distress for the people.

That is quite different to this kind of thing that is happening today in India. I want to point out that up till the end of the second Plan and the beginning of the third Plan, we had reason for cautious optimism because this kind of price rise was not happening in any great measure. But it has since changed. There may be reasons and causes. I do not deny that the Chinese invasion and defence needs and other factors have a lot to do with that. But we have to take note of it and take the necessary steps in the right direction to check it effectively.

For instance, take this question of deficit financing again. When we are having an unprecedented inflation of this type, we may have deficit financing up to a point. We must have cuts in expenditure, and we must not only talk about the importance of food so that food imports are no longer necessary but we must see to it that it is done. I am all in favour of a self-generating economy. I do believe that it is necessary that while on the one side we deal with matters of the present, we must lay the seeds for growth in the future also, which we have been doing all along; but it is unrealistic today to talk of a Plan in figures at all, because when this inflation is going on in this manner, our whole Plan may be subverted by it. Therefore, in all humility, I would say to the Hon'ble Minister Shri Asoka Mehta and others, that while they are drawing up the Plan, it is very necessary that they lay the priorities right now. When I say that priorities should be laid right now, I know that they talk about agriculture having the first priority. I hope that the Plan that comes before this House will see to it that agriculture has got the first priority because projects or schemes like irrigation are very necessary. We need not merely focus on fertilisers. I am afraid they are making a fetish of fertilisers. Fertilisers need water. Irrigation schemes are, therefore, most important. Let us have the whole gamut together. That is one thing that is most important. I hope the Government and the Planning Commission will take note of it.

Then, a country's break-through is made by the people of that country. It is one of the saddest things that even though we give lip-service to the development of the human material, that human resources must be given their proper position, yet, when the Chinese invasion came, the first thing that was done was to have a cut on the nation-building services. That is the most foolish thing that we can possibly do, because it is only the people who can make a break-through of all the difficulties of the present. What happened in Germany? Their monetary system went down the drain much further than what ours has gone up to now, and yet, from the very shambles after the war they have built a new economy which is thriving today. Is it not possible for us to realise even now that it is through the people that we can build a new this nation today in a way that all that is going wrong today will come right again? Unorthodox measures are required to deal with an abnormal situation.

I want to speak on two other subjects. One of them is food. On the food front, I would like to tell the Government that one thing. I know for instance that Shri C. Subramaniam, the Food Minister, himself believes in the proper working of the Food Corporation. He believes that we should have both monopoly procurement and distribution, and that they should be introduced in a country where there is a short supply of cereals and food necessities like this. He believes also —I am talking about his individual belief—that we should have a national policy on food today.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

We should have a national policy for food. They believe in all these things, but where have they brought it in? I want to refer to one small State which tried to meet the challenge because it had faced famine in the past, long before independence, in 1943. Therefore, with courage, we tried to take a bold step, and our Chief Minister and the Government tried to take a bold step forward by bringing monopoly procurement and distribution. What are you to do when the Government of India could not send the cereals that are needed for a state that is foreign exchange earner in jute and so does not grow enough food for itself. Mr. Vasudevan Nair and others have been talking about this theme yesterday. I ask them "How is it that instead of supporting this, you created disturbances in district after district, to spoil this monopoly procurement?" Many people including vested interests, deliberately told the people who had less than 5 acres of land that they have to pay levies, when they did not have to. Only those who had more than 5 acres had to pay levies on a graded scale. Except in those districts where this was explained to the people, in other places disturbances occurred.

Mr. Chairman: She should conclude now.

16 hrs.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am concluding.

I have no time now to go into the ramifications of the PL 480 food imports. In a normal year, our food imports are about 10 per cent—not of course this year. In reply to a question of mine on the floor of the House, Government gave a statement that destroyal of food by animal pests is 10 per cent, destroyal by other diseases is 10 per cent and destroyal due to storage arrangements is 5 to 7 per cent. This comes to about 27 per cent. Even if 12 per cent of this could be saved, if we focus our attention on that, there will be much improvement. I plead with the Government; the time has more than come to focus attention on this. Don't spend your time making arrangements for unloading ships at ports. That is difficult in itself and don't spend time on storage arrangements for imports alone. Think of storage arrangements for the foodgrain produced every year in this country. In that case we shall be abel to prevent this terrible distortion of our economy, apart from this aid which has to be paid back.

Regarding the question of aid, I agree with Mr. Asoka Mehta that it is not aid, but it is loan; it is credit. Even the IMF people have said about the loans given to under-developed countries that the rates of interest are very unfavourable and should be changed. The loans given to us were at an increasing crescendo until the aftermath of the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Then came that 'pause' in aid. We realised this was not aid without strings. Aid without strings is all right, even at high rates of interest. But if aid can be stopped like this not only in the interests of our territorial integrity but of our very way of life, if such a thing can happen, we will not tolerate it much longer. I plead with the Government to take proper steps in this regard so that much talked of self reliance is achieved.

I am glad our Prime Minister has laid so much stress upon the public sector enterprises yielding profits. That is an essentiality. I am sure it will make a lot of difference.

Sir, I have no time to draw attention to various things which I wanted to do. There is a book on Kennedy dealing with Latin America by Mr. Schlesinger. The Finance Minister and his colleagues, if they have

not read that book, should read it because it is very important from the point of view of the fact that we have already devalued our rupee. Other Hon'ble members have quoted from that book. We have to be cautious and take all necessary steps.

I only want to say that economic recovery is possible whatever the ills be. I do not agree with those who think it is past repair, because it depends upon the people of this land, the people who have shown such splendid mettle at the time of the Chinese aggression, people who rallied as one united nation when the Indo-Pakistan conflict came. If today we take this opportunity to explain to the people that economic strength is more vital than military strength for a nation, I am sure we will get their willing response and that all the ills, all the disappointments and disequilibriums of today will end and tomorrow will bring a startling recovery of our economic position.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, रुपये की इस घिसाई के कारण इस देश में एक बार एक प्याला चाय का 25 हजार रुपये में बिक चुका है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि भारत में यह कब होने वाला है, लेकिन अगर यह सरकार दो साल रह गई तो मुझे अब शक नहीं लगता है कि चाय का एक साधारण प्याला जो, आज तीन आने में बिकता है वह रुपया, डेढ़ रुपये में बिक कर रहेगा, और इसी के हिसाब से और चीजें भी बिकेंगी। इस का मुख्य कारण है कि अगर युद्ध हो गया तो युद्ध का खर्चा चलाने के लिये सरकार जो नोट छापेगी और दूसरे तरीकों से जो अपना काम चलायेगी उस में दाम इस बड़े पैमाने पर जरूर बढ़ेंगे। दूसरा कारण यह भी हो सकता है कि जनता भूखों मरने से इन्कार करे, और तब सरकार को या तो अनाज में राहत देनी पड़ेगी या नौकरी का खर्च बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, साथ ही सरकार ने जो अपनी फजूलखर्ची बढ़ा रक्खी है वह कायम रहेगी या बढ़ती रहेगी। इन दो कारणों में से किसी एक या दोनों या युद्ध के खर्च के कारण, अर्थात् फजूलखर्ची और जनता के भूखों मरने से इन्कार करने के कारण, जब सरकार को खर्च बढ़ाना पड़ेगा तो मैं समझता हूं कि दाम बहुत तेजी से बढ़ेंगे। अवमूल्यन का यह जरूरी नतीजा हो कर रहेगा। इस के लिये मैं अपना समर्थन लेता हूं खुद प्रधान मंत्री की राय से। उन से बढ़ कर और कोई टीका हो नहीं सकती। अवमूल्यन के बाद से सरकार ने कई तरह के काम किये हैं। एक काम जिस का सब से ज्यादा ढिंढोरा पीटा गया वह यह कि मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुला कर के कुछ तरीके सुझाये गये कि इस तरह सरकारी खर्च घटाया जाये। सरकारी खर्च घटाने का काम भी चला। उनमें से एक काम था कि मंत्री लोग छोटी कारों में घूमें। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस की बड़ी बढ़िया टीका की कि क्या फर्क पड़ा। उन्हों ने कहा कि जो मेरी बड़ी कार थी वह मेरे सचिव को मिल गई, और फर्क कुछ हुआ नहीं। बड़ी कसक के साथ वह बोलीं। लेकिन उन की कसक को छोड़ दें। नतीजा यह निकालना है कि इस सरकार के हाथों जो कुछ भी काम होगा वह इसी ढंग का होगा। कसक जरूर रह जायेगी। चाहे आप सचिव को लें या मंत्री को लें, फर्क कुछ नहीं पड़ेगा। बड़ी गाड़ियां चलती रहेंगी। कभी मंत्री के पास और कभी सचिव के पास।

मुख्य मंत्रियों ने क्या सुझाव दिया। 3 सैकेंड़े घटा दो, 5 सैकेंड़े घटा दो। इस वक्त प्रदेशीय सरकारें और केन्द्रीय सरकार मिल कर करीब 60 अरब रुपये साल का खर्च करती हैं योजना के ऊपर। योजना में तो कटौती है नहीं, लेकिन अगर मान लो कि 3 सैकड़े कटौती हो भी गई तो मुश्किल से डेढ़ या दो अरब रुपये की कटौती होगी। इस कटौती से भारत की आर्थिक अवस्था में कोई फर्क आने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि जब तक बहुत ज्यादा ढिंढोरा पीट कर, नाटक कर के, मेहनत कर के कहा करते हो कि यह कटौती करेंगे तब तक चीजों के दाम इतने बढ़ गये हों

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

कि ऐसी कटौती का कोई मतलब ही नहीं निकल पायेगा। उसके अलावा और ज्यादा खेंच दूसरी तरफ बढ़ते गए होंगे और आज हो गए होंगे। नतीजा यह होगा कि जब इस चीज का असर पड़ने लगेगा तब तक छलांग कहीं और मार कर लोग चले गए होंगे। असल में जो आर्थिक अनुशासन की बात आजकल बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है और कहा जा रहा है कि हम को आर्थिक अनुशासन सीखना चाहिये। इस के बारे में मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह बात इस सरकार के लिये मुझे असम्भव मालूम पड़ती है, यह सरकार इस को कर नहीं सकती है। इस आर्थिक अनुशासन की बात यहां हम कई दिनों से सुनते आ रहे हैं। लेकिन इस लोक सभा का ध्यान किस चीज के ऊपर जा रहा है? आर्थिक अनुशासन के ऊपर ही तो जा रहा है। लेकिन आप देखें कि किस तरह चारों तरफ लूट मची रहती है, कैसे बहती गंगा में लोग अपने हाथ डाल सकते हैं और जितना लूट ले सकें, उतना लूट सकते हैं। यह स्थिति चल रही है। चारों तरफ जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो उस स्थिति में आर्थिक अनुशासन की बात करना और कटौती की बात करना बिल्कुल बेमतलब हो जाया करता है, हवा में बहना हो जाया करता है, हवा में सोचना विचारना हो जाया करता है। इस लिए आर्थिक अनुशासन पर सोच विचार करते समय हम इस वक्त जो मामला है लोक सभा के सामने और जो बहुत ताकत के साथ आया है, उस की मुहयता पर हम को विचार करना है, उस के अंधेरे को हम को चीरना है। यह मामला है नौकरशाह, नगर सेठ और नेता का। तीनों ने मिल कर जो एक नाटकीय उदाहरण इस लोक सभा के सामने रखा है उस को आप देखें। किस तरह से एक नगर सेठ ने लूट मचाई है। जब यहां अंग्रेज का राज था तब भी लूट थी। लेकिन वह राज खत्म हुआ। शायद उस का राज खत्म होने तक यह सेठ पचास हजार रुपये की हैसियत का रहा होगा। लेकिन अब करोड़ों का हो गया है, चार पांच करोड़ का हो गया है। एक लाख से पांच करोड़ का। कितने बरसों में? मुश्किल से बीस बरसों में।

मैं जानता हूं कि लोग कहेंगे, व्यापारी है, पैसा कमाता है, कायदे कानून से कमाता है। लेकिन मैं कोई कायदा कानून नहीं जानता हूं कि जिस से कोई व्यापारी ईमानदारी से बीस बरस के अन्दर एक लाख से पांच करोड़ का हो सकता है। यह असम्भव बात है। एक तरफ तो यह व्यापारी जीत पाल सेठ, अमीन चंद प्यारे लाल और दूसरी तरफ नेता। नेता भी कौन? वह नेता जिस ने जब कभी हमने चाहा कि उससे भुखमरी की कोई, परिभाषा लें, हरास की कोई परिभाषा लें हमेशा भाग जाया करता था। जब कभी हमने चाहा कि अन्न संकट पर या अकाल संहिता पर कोई उनसे दुनिया की बात निकालें, कभी नहीं निकालता था। आप जानते ही हैं कि कई बार असत्य वादन करके वह मंत्री भाग गया है। पकड़ाई में नहीं आया है। इसका कारण यह है कि व्यापक चीजों में झूठ बोलना अभी इस देश में बुरा नहीं माना जाता है। जब तक किसी बेईमानी के सम्बन्ध में कोई झूठ न हो तब तक लोगों को अखरता नहीं है: मुझे खुद सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब का असत्य वादन अकाल संहिता के बारे में, हरास के बारे में, भुखमरी के बारे में ज्यादा अखरा था। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जरा सच बोला करें। जब भुखमरी होती है तो भुखमरी कहा करें, न कि स्वास्थ्य हानि से मौत। स्वास्थ्य हानि से मौत कह कर भुखमरी के मामले में वह पकड़े नहीं गए लेकिन इस बार मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम पकड़े गए हैं, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है। कितना असत्य वादन कर दिया एक छोटे से अर्से में? दो दो चार चार वह झूठ बोलते चले गए, एक के बाद एक

झूठ बोलने चले गए। यह भी नहीं कि थोड़ी बहुत शर्म आती, चुपचाप बैठे सुनते रहते। दूसरे मंत्रियों का पता नहीं रहता है। सदन के नेता गायब हैं, प्रधान मंत्री गायब हैं। कई बार तो मुझको लगता है कि ये लोग एक उसी काम में लिपटे हुए हैं। सब का कुछ हिस्सा बंटा हुआ है। क्योंकि आखिरकार जब पी० ए० सी० ने साफ साफ लिख दिया कि इस मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने जो हुकम निकाला था एक लोहे फौलाद के मामले में जिसके साथ पैसा जुड़ा हुआ था उस हुकम को इन्होंने बिना किसी उचित तर्क के निकाला। जो इनके तर्क थे उनका हमको अभी तक पता नहीं है। अंधेरे में हैं। बिलकुल अंधेरे में पड़े हुए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में प्रधान मंत्री और सदन के नेता दोनों जब चुप बैठे रहते हैं तो हमको बिलकुल शक करने का अधिकार है कि उस अंधे तर्क के साथ ये दोनों लिपटे हुए हैं। इसलिए मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के साथ यह बात बिल्कुल साफ सामने आ जाती है, जैसा आज सुबह भी मैंने कहा था। या तो इनकी बड़ी जबर्दस्त लापरवाही रही है, एक अपराधी लापरवाही रही है या फिर शायद अपने और किसी बन्धु मंत्री को बचाने के लिए इन्होंने यह अपराध कर डाला है। जिस ने भी किया हो, अपराध तो अपराध है। सजा इसको इनको भुगतनी चाहिये और भुगतनी पड़ेगी। उसी तरह से हो सकता है कि इसमें कुछ और मामला हो। मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने कितना बनाया है, अपने लिये बनाया है या अपने सम्बन्धियों के लिये बनाया है या अपने दल के लिए बनाया है या किस के लिए बनाया है। लेकिन उन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा बनाया है यह इतना साफ हो गया है कि...

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : फूड मिनिस्टर कल स्टेटमेंट करने वाले हैं और जब तक वह स्टेटमेंट न हो जाए तब तक इस तरह के आरोप इनको नहीं लगाने चाहियें। मैं उनको 35 वर्ष से जानता हूं। वह मद्रास के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं। जेल से मैं उनको जानता हूं। इस तरह का आरोप लगाना कि अपने लिए, अपने परिवार के लिए उन्होंने बनाया है यह गैर मुनासिब बात है।

सभापति महोदय : आपने जो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाया है, वह ठीक है। लेकिन इतना ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी कि आप उनको जानते हैं। मैं डा० साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि यह समय नहीं है कि उन पर आरोप लगाये जायें। वह सस्ती से अपनी बात कह सकते हैं लेकिन एलीगेशन वह न लगायें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं। सही कह रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय : जब कुछ जो चीज है वह आपके सामने छप कर आ जाए तब आप उस पर कह सकते हैं। आरोप आप अभी नहीं लगा सकते हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आरोप नहीं लगाया है। आप मेरे जुमले को देख लें। मैंने कहा है या अपने लिए या अपने दल के लिए या अपने सम्बन्धियों के लिए। इसका कारण यह है कि जो पी० ए० सी० ने कह रखा है वह बिल्कुल साफ है। उसने कहा है कि मंत्री के जो कारण हैं वे आबस्क्योर थे, अंधे थे। उनके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है। इसके बाद क्या नतीजा निकलता है। मंत्री ही इसके अपराधी हैं। साफ मैं इस बात को कह रहा हूं लेकिन हमारे ये लोग सुनते ही नहीं हैं।

मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम और उसी तरह से सेठ जीत पाल, यहीं मामला खत्म नहीं होता है। उसके साथ साथ नौकरशाह भूतलिंगम के भी मामले आते हैं। नौकरशाह भूतलिंगम को न जाने कितनी तरह से बचाने की कोशिश की गई थी। लेकिन जब मामला छिप नहीं पाया तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि नौकरशाह जो हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उनकी एक टुकड़ी ने बगावत कर दी है। एक अजीब बात, एक मजेदार

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

बात हुई। उनकी तरफ से जो लोक लेखा समिति के सामने बयान गया है वह बड़ा मजेदार है । वह साफ कहते हैं मंत्री के बारे में कि मंत्री ने एक मामूली सी गलती कर दी। अच्छी चीज सचिव बोलने लगे हैं। अब सचिव लोग और ज्यादा बोलेंगे। ऐसा लगता है कि दोनों भंडाफोड़ करेंगे एक दूसरे का और इससे देश को लाभ होगा। सचिव और मंत्री लोग आपस में क्या करते रहे हैं इसका पता देश को लगेगा। देश को पता चलेगा कि किस मंत्री की मदद से सचिव ने और किस सचिव की मदद से मंत्री ने कमाई की है। यह साफ बात है कि नौकरशाह, नगर सेठ और नेता जो हैं इनकी कुल तादाद इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में करीब साठ लाख हो गई होगी। ये साठ लाख आदमी 48 करोड की पीठ पर चढ़े हुए हैं और पिछले 22 साल से लूट में हाथ बटा रहे हैं। चारों तरफ लूट है, जो लेना चाहे, ले लो। अन्नपूर्ण का भंडार बढ़ नहीं रहा है, दौलत देश की बढ़ नहीं रही है। कम से कम अपनी दौलत बढ़ाते चले जाओ। यह रहा है पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का और सरकार के सारे काम काज का हाल।

मैं समझता हूं कि प्रशासन और शासन के संबंध में भी कुछ रिश्ता होना चाहिये और इसके बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मामला बहुत बिगड़ा हुआ है। क्या है प्रशासन और क्या है शासन।

सभापति महोदय : इकोनोमिक सिचुएशन पर इस वक्त बहस हो रही है । इसके बारे में आप बोलें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह आर्थिक स्थिति नहीं है तो क्या है। बहुत बढ़िया बात आपने की। इसके माने यह हुए कि बाकी जितने लोग बोले हैं वे बेमतलब बोले हैं, हवा में बोले हैं, कोई अर्थ नहीं था उनकी बात का। मैं आर्थिक अनुशासन की बात कर रहा हूं। आर्थिक अनुशासन का मतलब होता है कि देश में पैसे की लूट नहीं रहनी चाहिये। और भी मैं कह दूं। मान लो देश की पूरी आर्थिक स्थिति का विस्तार होता रहता है। उस विस्तार में अगर लूट चलाते बड़े लोग तो उस को देश सह सकता था जैसा कि समझो, पूंजीवादी देशों में, अमेरिका में अलेक्जैंडर हैमिल्टन जैसे लोगों ने लूट चलायी थी, शुरू शुरू में जब उन का देश बना था क्योंकि सारा देश बन रहा था लेकिन उस में भी मैं आप को बताऊं हैमिल्टन खुद लूट नहीं किया करता था, वह दूसरों को लूटने का मौका दिया करता था। लेकिन इस देश में जब कि पूरी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का विकास नहीं हो रहा है, खेती कारखाना नहीं बढ़ रहा है, सारी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी टिकी हुई है या कम हों रही है, वैसी हालत में अगर अलैक्जैंडर हैमिल्टन भी बढ़कर के यहां आ जाय और बड़े लोगों को और भी लूटने का मौका दे और खुद भी लूटे तो फिर आर्थिक जीवन रह नहीं जाता, अनुशासन बिगड़ जाया करता है और उस अनुशासनहीनता की स्थिति में आप चाहे जितने आर्थिक तरीकों और उपायों की बातें कर लें कोई कारगर नहीं पाते हैं और मैं आप से आर्थिक तरीकों की बात कहूं, असल में वह मामला कोई यहीं तक नहीं रुक जाता। आप को याद होगा, एक बार मैंने प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या जो पुराने प्रधान मंत्री साहब थे, उन के ग्रन्थों का प्रकाशन होने वाला है, यदि हां, तो क्या खर्चा उस पर होगा? तब सूचना मंत्री ने उत्तर दिया था कि 69 लाख रुपये के खर्च से भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की कितबें छपने वाली हैं, एक उत्तर। दूसरा उत्तर दिया था कि जैसे हमेशा मामूली तौर से उत्तराधिकारी को रायलटी दी जाती है, उसी तरह से भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के उत्तराधिकारी को रायलटी दी जायगी। अब मामूली तरह से क्या मतलब होता है? या तो 10 सैकड़ा या 15 सैकड़ा या 20 सैकड़ा। मतलब 6 लाख रुपया या 9 लाख रुपया या 12 लाख

रुपया मिल जायेगा। अब यह काहे के लिए मिलेगा? भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के लिखने और बोलने का ज्यादा अंग ऐसा था जो उन्हों ने एक लोक सेवक की हैसियत से कहा था जब कि उन्हें राज्य की तरफ से नौकरी मिलती थी। मुझे नहीं मालूम दुनिया में कहीं कोई ऐसा किस्सा कि जिसमें ऐसे लेखन और ऐसे बोलने के छपने के ऊपर उस के उत्तराधिकारी को पैसा दिया जाय। लेकिन यह लूट यहां पर बिलकुल साफ चल रही है और इसके ऊपर कुछ बोलने वाला नहीं है। मैंने तो एक ऐसा उदाहरण दिया है जो बिलकुल साफ सामने है। अगर एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक सब उदाहरण इकट्ठे किये जांय तो अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह देश पिछले 20 वर्ष में एक चारागाह बन गया है, इन बड़े लोगों को चारागाह बन गया है और ऐसा चारागाह कि साढ़े 48 करोड़ लोगों के लिये कहीं कोई चीज रह नहीं जाती। यही लोग अपना मुंह सब जगह मार दिया करते हैं। हो सकता है कि आप में से कोई कहे कि यह तुम क्या कह रहे हो? फिर तुम मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम के पीछे पड़े हो। असल में मैं इस बात को जानता हूं महीनों मेहनत करो तो एक मंत्री कृष्णमचारी साहब जाते हैं, महीनों मेहनत करो तो एक मंत्री कैरो साहब जाते हैं। और यह दिनों की मेहनत चल रही है, शायद महीने इस में भी लग जायेंगे। अब सब के सब ऐसे ही तो हैं, करीब करीब सब के सब ऐसे ही हैं, तो एकाध के निकाल देने से हो ही क्या जाता है? यह प्रश्न अब मुझसे उठाया जा सकता है इस लिये मैं ने इस को व्यापक संदर्भ में रखना चाहा था। यह कोई एक आदमी की बेइमानी का कोई तर्क या किस्सा नहीं है। यह सारी व्यवस्था इतनी बिगड़ गई है, लूट इतनी मच गई है कि देश के बनाने की बात सामने नहीं रह गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि कभी कभी तो ऐसा भी है कि शायद यह लोग इमानदारी से सोचते हों कि अगर हम अपने घर का निर्माण कर लेंगे तो किसी न किसी हद तक देश का भी निर्माण कर लेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि एक जो अर्थ शास्त्र हो गया है ऐडम स्मिथ उसको बड़ी खूबी से इन्होंने पढ़ा हुआ है। अपने घर का निर्माण कर लो, मकान बना लो, बीवी बच्चों के लिये कुछ छोड़ते चलो, न हो नाती पोतों के लिये कुछ बना लो

सभापति महोदय: डाक्टर साहब, कुछ पाजिटिव सुझाव दीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत सुन चुका पाजिटिव बातें। दिन रात पाजिटिव बातें। अब तो पाजिटिव बात खाली यह है कि जब तक इन लुटेरों को गद्दी से हटाया नहीं जाता तब तक देश का सुधार असंभव है . . .

सभापति महोदय: आर्डर आर्डर। देखिये लुटेरा शब्द मैं दुरुस्त नहीं समझता हूं। इस को आप इस्तेमाल न कीजिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: और इसलिये अब जिस को आप पाजिटिव कहते हैं प्रशासन और शासन के ऊपर आप सोचें प्रशासन क्या है और शासन क्या है? शासन यानी मंत्रियों का समूह नीतियों के चलाने और निर्धारण करने के लिये है, किस दशा में देश की कैसी नीति अपनायी जाय और प्रशासन इसलिये है कि जितने भी नौकरशाह हैं या सरकारी नौकरों का समूह है वह उन नीतियों को पक्षपात के बिना, न्याय के आधार पर कार्यान्वित करे। यह दोनों का संबंध है जहां संसार में अच्छी तरह से वह चीज चलती है। मान ले मंत्री ने कोई आर्थिक जीवन खेती कारखाने सिंचाई की कोई नीति पास की, वह नीति फिर जाती है नौकरशाह के पास या सरकारी नौकरों

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

के पास। वह लोग बिना पक्षपात के यह देखकर के कि कैसे मामला ठीक तरह से न्यायपूर्वक चल सकता है उस को कार्यान्वित करते हैं। कार्यान्वियन प्रशासन का और नीति शासन की । लेकिन अब 20 वर्षों में यह संबंध बिलकुल उलट गया है या टूट गया है। असल में नौकरशाह अब कार्यान्वियन कर नहीं पाते हैं। उनको आजादी रह नहीं गई है। उस के ऊपर हुकम आता रहता है कि देखो फलां काम करो, फलां आदमी को फलां चीज दे दो, फलां आदमी को मत दो। यह काम जो नौकरशाह का है जहां वह स्वतंत्र रहना चाहिये वहां पर वह मंत्री का गुलाम बन गया है। लेकिन जहां मंत्री को स्वतंत्र रहना चाहिये जहां नौकरशाह की त्यौरियां से उसे रत्तीभर भी नहीं डरना चाहिये वहां वह नौकरशाह का गुलाम बन गया है। कोई नीति नहीं रह गई है। मन में आया जो नौकरशाह नीति बना देता है। उसके ऊपर वह चलते हैं। जैसे आज की अवस्था में देश में खर्च, भत्ते और सुविधाओं के ऊपर, आमदनों के ऊपर एक रोक लगानी चाहि, सीमा बांध देनी चाहिए, ऐसी सीमा कि उस सीमा को जो लांघना है, उस को हर तरह–से देखो मेरे मुंह से भी निकलने वाला था, सजा देनी चाहिए–सजा से मुझको मतलब नहीं है, मेरा मतलब है उस की सम्पत्ति जब्त कर लेनी चाहिए। मेरा मतलब सजा से नहीं । उस से कोई नतीजा भी नहीं निकलता । यह आदी हो गये हैं । सजा भी काट लेंगे । इनको चस्का पड़ गया है उसका । अगर मकान रह गया, महल रह गया, सम्पत्ति रह गई तो उसके लिये जेल में भी रहना होगा तो दो-चार महीने रह आयेंगे ।

इसलिए शासन और प्रशासन को सुधारना जरूरी हो गया है । मुझ से कई लोग पूछते हैं कि आखिर इन बीस वर्षों में क्या गड़बड़ हो गई है ? एक तरह के आदमी आपको मिलेंगे, ऐसे आदमी मिलेंगे जो कहते हैं कि यह कलेक्टर और सचिव यह तो कुछ नहीं रह गए । यह तो मंत्रियों के गुलाम रह गए । मैं समझता हूं कि यह आरोप दंडेकर साहब जैसे लोगों की तरफ़ से होगा और इधर दूसरी तरफ़ यह भी आरोप लगेगा हमारे जैसे लोगों की तरफ़ से कि अरे, यह मंत्री लोग तो प्रशासकों के गुलाम हो गए हैं , इन के दिमाग में कोई चीज नहीं है, जो इनके सामने कागज रख दिया जाता है उस पर दस्तखत कर देते हैं । यह कोई सोच-विचार नहीं करते । दरअसल बात कोई भी सही नहीं है । असल में समूचा गुलाम कोई किसी का नहीं । लेकिन जिस मामले में नीति निर्धारण में मंत्री को स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए, दिशा निर्धारण में, नीति तय करने में , खेती कारखाने के जो पूरे प्रसंग हैं, उनको तय करने में, जिन में मंत्री को स्वतंत्र होना चाहिए, उन में तो यह गुलाम बन गया नौकरशाही का नौकरशाह जो कहता है उस के मुताबिक चल दिया करते हैं । जिस काम में नौकरशाह स्वतंत्र रहना चाहिए, कौन किस का रिश्तेदार है, हम को मालूम नहीं , कौन किस का ठेकेदार है, हम को मालूम नहीं , कौन किस को वोट दिला सकता है, इससे हमको मतलब नहीं, हम को मतलब है न्याय से, पक्षपात विहीनता से और खेती कारखाने कोटा परमिट 'व्यापार' के संबंध में जो कुछ हम करेंगे वह पक्षपात-विहीन हो कर करेंगे, जब प्रशासन और शासन में यह संबंध कायम हो जायगा तब कहीं आप आर्थिक अवस्था सुधार सकते हैं। जब तक यह संबंध बिगड़ा हुआ है तब तक आर्थिक अवस्था का सुधारना बिलकुल असम्भव बात है और यह मैं जोर से कहना चाहता हूं कि अब यह संबंध सुधर नहीं सकता जब तक कि कोई बड़े पैमाने पर क्रांति नहीं होती ।

आप देखें , उस दिन संजीव रेड्डी साहब ने—अब क्या करें, मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् फंसे हैं,

पकड़े गए हैं, सोचते हैं, मैं तो कल यहां रह नहीं पाऊंगा , और भी देश के काम करने हैं, और लोग रहेंगे, तो वे फंसे हैं, लेकिन संजीव रेड्डी साहब कोई कम नहीं फंसे हैं। उन्होंने एक सिद्धान्त प्रतिपादित किया है। संजीव रेड्डी साहब कहते हैं, वह जो हवाई जहाज वगैरह के सिलसिले में मामला पकड़ा गया है :

"In this connection, the Enforcement Directorate is going into it about the crimes.."

हो सकता है कि शब्द ठीक तरह से उन्होंने चुने न हों लेकिन हैं ग्राइम्स

"..crimes committed by them during their service with Air Indio. We shall certainly go into it."

ठीक उसी के बाद :—

"But if they had secured some appointment somewhere outside in private companies, I do not know whether the Government can do anything."

" ."

अब ये दो वाक्य साथ साथ हैं। इस के क्या नतीजे निकलते हैं। नौकरशाही, सेठ और नेतागण —इन तीनों में कितने प्यार का संबंध हो गया है । अगर मान लो कभी कोई नौकरशाही पकड़ा भी जाता है, इतना नहीं कि 6 महीने, साल, दो साल, दस साल, के लिये जेल में जांय, मामूली पकड़ में आता है, जिस में जेल न हो, मुकद्दमा न हो, तो वह वहां की नौकरी छोड़ कर, राज्य की नौकरी से हट कर किसी व्यापारी के यहां, किसी सेठ के यहां नौकरी करता है—यह अपराध की सजा देना हुआ या अपराधी के लिये और ज्यादा मेहताना देना हुआ। आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, कि आज देश में अपराध करने वालों का तबादला किया जाता है, तरक्की दी जाती है, तनख्वाहें बढ़ाई जाती हैं, जहां ऐसा सम्बन्ध है, वहां आर्थिक जीवन को सुधारना बिलकुल असम्भव हो गया है । इसलिये आप के सामने यह एक बहुत जबरदस्त चीज आ गई है, सामना करना है, देश को कि कैसे अपने आर्थिक जीवन को सुधारने के लिये इस तिगड्डे को तोड़ा जाय ?

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : घंटी बज गई ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : घन्टी तो बज ही गई है । घन्टी तो तुम्हारी भी बजने वाली है, त्यागी जी महाराज, जल्दी बजेगी ।

यह घन्टी यहीं बजेगी, क्योंकि उधर नौकरशाही और मंत्री आपस में भिड़ रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि सेठ लोग जरा अब बाहर आ कर अपना सारा काला चिट्ठा दिखायेंगे, जिस में मंत्रियों को भी सान सकें और नौकरशाह भी आ सकें। मैंने शुरू में कहा है कि एक-आध आदमी के पकड़े जाने से क्या होता है । 60 लाख बड़े लोग जो साधारण जनता की पीठ के ऊपर चढ़े हुए हैं, छाती के ऊपर चढ़े हुए हैं, जो हमारी जनता को परदेशियों की तरह लूटते खसीटते हैं इन 60 लाख आदमियों का मामला है। एक मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् हटा दिये गये, एक नौकरशाह —भूतलिंगम हटा दिये गये, एक सेठ साहब —जीतपाल हटा दिये गये, उस से क्या होगा, मेरे लिये तो ये खाली प्रतीक हैं।

एक बात कहना चाहूंगा, कछ बरस पहले शायद इस कांग्रेस सरकार को थोड़ी शर्म ज्यादा थी, क्योंकि तब जल्दी-जल्दी लोग हटाये जाते थे। हर साल-छः महीने में एक-आध हट जाया करता था । लेकिन अब तो लोग बुरा काम करते हैं तो भी जल्दी नहीं हटते हैं। जब चारों ओर से डण्डा पड़ता है, तब हटते हैं, लेकिन इस हटने से तभी फ़ायदा होगा जब उस के व्यापक रोग को समझा जायेगा और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री चुप रहती हैं, या गलत ढंग से बोलती हैं, इस का कारण है—इनका भी उस लूट में हाथ है । मैं मंत्री सुब्रह्मण्यम को कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। (*व्यवधान*)

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

मैंने अभी कहा है कि जिस तरह से 60 लाख रुपये. . .

Shri K. C. Sharma: He should be ashamed of himself for saying like this. What nonsense is he talking?

सभापति महोदय : आप जो तकरीर कर रहे हैं। बहुत अच्छी तरह से बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से आरोप लगाना दुरुस्त नहीं है, मेहरबानी कर के ऐसा न कीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सभापति महोदय, अच्छा जाने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक कोई चीज सबूत तक न पहुंच जाय, तब तक कोई चीज कहना दुरुस्त नहीं है, यह वाजिब नहीं है कि इस तरह से आरोप लगायें । आप अपनी तकरीर खत्म कीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने आप से सबूत की बात कही है । 60 लाख रुपये के खर्च से भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री—जवाहर लाल नेहरू—की किताबें यह सरकार छापने वाली है । सूचना मंत्री ने यहां इस सदन में कहा है कि उनकी उत्तराधिकारिणी वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री को जो हमेशा के हिसाब से रायलटी मिलती है, यानी 6 लाख या 9 लाख या 12 लाख रुपये मिलने वाले हैं । मैंने यह भी बताया है कि संसार में कोई देश एसा नहीं है जहां पर किसी आदमी को राज्य के सेवक होने के नाते, प्रधान मंत्री अथवा राष्ट्रपति होने के नाते, जो लेख या भाषण दिये गये हैं, उनके छपाने पर उसके उत्तराधिकारी को पैसा मिले । अब यह लूट नहीं तो क्या है ? चारों तरफ़, ऊपर से नीचे तक लूट मची हुई है और मैं यह तर्क दे रहा हूं ।

Shri K. C. Sharma: What law permits him to do so?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अरे छोड़िये शिवलरी को, शर्मा जी ।

जब यह सारा मामला यहां पर चला, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं, कई दिनों से यह मामला यहां पर चल रहा है और सदन के कानून के मुताबिक, जिसको लोग बोला करते हैं—संसदीय पद्धति का आधारभूत सिद्धांत, उस के मुताबिक प्रधान मन्त्री और सदन के नेता चुप बैठ रहेंगे ? इसके कुछ नतीजे निकाले जायेंगे, क्योंकि वे चुप बैठ हुए हैं, क्यों नहीं बोलते हैं । इससे साफ़ मतलब निकलता है कि ऊपर से नीचे तक इस देश को ये बड़े लोग लूट रहे हे, और इनका बन्द करना जरूरी है ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय, देश एक बड़े आर्थिक संकट से, बड़ गम्भीर आर्थिक संकट से गुजर रहा है । देश पर तीन हमले हुए, दो विदेशी दुश्मनों के और तीसरा बड़ा जबरदस्त सूखा (ड्राउट) का । श्रीमन्, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि हमें देश को इस महान संकट को दूर करने के लिये बड़ी कोशिशें करनी पड़ी हैं और बड़ा परिश्रम करना पड़ेगा । किन्तु श्रीमन्, आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम सब अपने दलगत स्वार्थों को भूल कर कन्धे से कन्धा लड़ाकर इस प्रकार का प्रयास करें कि देश के आर्थिक स्थिति के जहाज को मजबूती के साथ किनारे पर लगा दें और इस आर्थिक संकट से देश को निकाल ले जांय । किन्तु मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी विरोधी दल के लोग इस दयनीय स्थिति से पूरा लाभ उठाने के लिये बराबर लगे हुए हैं और निजी स्वार्थों के कारण व उन आर्थिक कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बजाय, आपस में मिल कर इन आर्थिक संकटों को दूर करने के लिये अच्छे सुझाव देने के बजाय, वे लोग कांग्रेस की जड़ उखाड़ने की कोशिश में इस प्रकार के गैरजिम्मेदाराना बयान देते हैं, जैसे कि अभी आपने सुने हैं ।

श्रीमन्, यदि उन्हें देश और देशवासियों से जरा भी प्रेम है तो उन्हें अपनी नीति बदलनी होगी और उन्हें दलगत स्वार्थों से ऊपर उठकर

इस देश को एक्सप्लायेट करने के बजाय सारी स्थिति का इस प्रकार से अवलोकन करना पड़ेगा, जिससे वे कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजेशन्ज़ दे सकें और देश के लिये अपना योगदान दे सकें । श्रीमन्, इस प्रकार की ग़ैरज़िम्मेदाराना आलोचना का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो दो एक बातें वे अच्छी भी कहते हैं, वह गाली देने और कोसने में खो जाती हैं । मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहती हूं कि आज जब आवश्यकता प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने, एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने, फारेन एक्सचेन्ज पूल को बढ़ाने की है, तब हमारे विरोधी दल के लोग क्या नारा लगाये हुए हैं—स्ट्राइक करो, काम बन्द करो, घेरे डालो और बन्द का नारा लगाये हुए हैं । ऐसा नारा केवल देशद्रोही ही लगा सकते हैं और जो लोग आज इस नारे को लगाते हैं, उनको कभी भी इस देश की जनता माफ़ नहीं कर सकती जो पंचमार्गी बन कर देशद्रोही का पार्ट अदा कर रहे हैं, वे उन विदेशी ताकतों के हाथ में कठपुतली बन कर खेल रहे हैं, जिनकी हमारे देश पर हमेशा बुरी निगाह लगी हुई है । इसलिये मैं विरोधी दल के भाइयों से यह अपील करना चाहती हूं कि वे कांग्रेस से भले ही विरोध रखते हों, लेकिन इस देश की 50 करोड़ जनता के हित को सामने रख कर उन्हें अपनी इस नीति को बदलना चाहिये ।

श्रीमन्, आज ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जिस प्रकार की तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाहियां, जिस प्रकार के बन्द के नारों में हमारे विरोधी भाई लगे हुए हैं, उस ने उनकी बुद्धि को, उनकी आत्मा को भी बन्द कर दिया है । इस लिये आज उनकी कान्शस भी मर चुकी है । वह यह भूल गये हैं कि वह भी जिम्मेदार हैं इस देश की करोड़ों जनता के हित के लिये और उनका भी कोई फर्ज है । आलोचना भी ज़रूरी है और वही व्यक्ति एक योग्य आलोचक और ईमानदार आलोचक बन सकता है जो अपने हृदय में एक जज का सा इन्साफ़, एक मां का ममत्व और एक गुरू की सहानुभूति रखे । आपने क्या श्री लोहिया के बयान में ऐसी कोई झलक पाई, सिवाये दलगत स्वार्थ के ? एक शब्द भी उन के मुंह से ऐसा नहीं निकला जिस से आप को या इस सदन को यह विश्वास होता कि उन को इस देश की जनता से कोई प्रेम है । मैं बड़ी विनम्रतापूर्वक एक बात कहना चाहती हूं कि चूंकि मैं एक कठोर सत्य सामने रखने वाली हूं इसलिये मैं चाहती हूं कि मुझे कोई गलत न समझे । मेरे हृदय में वित्त मंत्री के लिये बड़ा सम्मान है । यह मत समझिये कि श्री शचीन्द्र चौधरी के लिये मेरे अन्दर कोई साफ्ट कार्नर है या उन के लिये मेरे हृदय में सहानुभूति है । लेकिन मैं इस देश के वित्त मंत्री के लिये, जिन के हाथों में इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति की बागडोर है, रात दिन यही कामना करती हूं कि उन के हाथों में नई शक्ति आये और वे इस देश की नैया को पार लगायें । किन्तु मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहती हूं कि चाहे हम वित्त मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री दोनों के ही बयानों को पूरी तरह से मान लें कि उन्होंने बिना किसी दबाव में पड़े हुए रुपये का अवमूल्यन किया, फिर भी मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि अवमूल्यन का ऐसा कदम था जिसने हमे बहुत ह्यूमिलिएट किया । संसार के बाजार में हमारे रुपये की कद्र गिर गई । संसार के बाजार में हमारे देश के प्रति बड़ा विश्वास था, सम्मान था, और वह इस कार्य से घटा है । मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे वित्त मंत्रालय ने कोई कंसिस्टेंसी नहीं दिखलाई । कहां तो श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा था कि मेरी लाश पर रुपये को डिबैलुएट किया जायेगा, और उस के बाद भी पिछले सत्र में वित्त मंत्री ने कहा था कैटेगारिकली कि रुपये का अवमूल्यन नहीं होगा । लेकिन रुपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ । खैर, मैं मान लेती हूं कि एक जरूरी दुखदाई आपरेशन समझ कर उन को रुपये का अवमूल्यन करना पड़ा और यह बड़ा दुःखदायी आपरेशन था, लेकिन आप ही बतलाइये कि सिवा वित्त मंत्री के इस आपरेशन को बिगाड़ने के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है । अफसोस है कि वित्त मंत्री इस समय यहां पर नहीं हैं, लेकिन

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

मैं उनसे पूछना चाहती हूं कि आखिर उन को तो मालूम था कि वह रुपये का अवमूल्यन करने जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने इस के लिए क्या तैयारी की थी। उन्होंने इतना बड़ा कदम उठाने के लिए क्यों यह नहीं सोचा कि वह कोई ऐसी तैयारी पहले से कर लें जिस में कम से कम हमारा एक्स्पोर्ट और तमाम कारोबार इतने दिनों तक न बन्द रहे। आप को सुन कर दुःख और ताज्जुब होगा कि 56 दिनों तक सब जगह सारा कारोबार बन्द रहा। सब जगह स्टैण्ड स्टिल हो गया। मैं आप से बतलाना चाहती हूं कि एस० टी० सी० एम० टी० सी० और फारेन एक्सचेन्ज डिपार्टमेंट के इतने दिनों तक बन्द रहने के कारण लोगों के दिल में, भारतीयों के दिल में और उन विदेशी व्यापारियों के दिल में जिन से भारतीय व्यापारी विदेशी व्यापार करते हैं, एक अविश्वास की गहरी खाई बन गई।

आप डिफेन्स रेमिटेन्स स्कीम को ले लीजिये। डिफेंस रेमिटेन्स स्कीम उस के चार या पांच महीने पहले चलाई गई थी। मैं जानती हूं कि वित्त मंत्री को जरूर पता रहा होगा कि रुपये का अवमूल्यन होने वाला है। डिफेन्स रेमिटेन्स स्कीम के द्वारा कुछ करोड़ रुपये जरूर हिन्दुस्तान को मिल गये, लेकिन उस के द्वारा कितना बड़ा अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है, कितना बड़ा धक्का लोगो की श्रद्धा एवं विश्वास को लगा है। विदेशी भारतीयों ने जिनमें गरीब भी हैं अपने जीवन भर की कमाई डिफेंस रेमिटेन्स स्कीम में हिन्दुस्तान को भेज दी वह हिन्दुस्तानी भाई जो हमारे राजदूत की तरह विदेशों में रह कर काम करते हैं। उन में से कुछ से मिलने का मौका मुझे मिला। मैं बतला नहीं सकती कि वह कितने बुरे तरीके से सरकार की कटु आलोचना कर रहे थे कि उन को बड़ा धोखा हुआ। उन्होंने जो सर्टिफिकेट्स खरीद लिए थे उन की कीमत एक दम से गिर गई। चार दिन पहले रुपये का अवमूल्यन हो जाने से उन्हें एक दम से धक्का लगा। अवमूल्यन के बाद उन के सर्टिफिकेट बिकने बन्द हो गये। अगर चार दिन बाद वह उन को बेचते तो एक डालर के लिए उन को सात या साढ़े सात रुपये मिलते लेकिन चूंकि उन्होंने चार दिन पहले बेच दिये इसलिये उन को एक डालर के लिए चार या साढे चार रुपये मिले।

इसी प्रकार मैं बतलाना चाहती हूं कि मुझ से अपने देश के एक ट्रेड कमिश्नर ने कहा कि जो कुछ भी किया गया वह दुःखद चीज है। लेकिन इस से भी दुखदायी चीज यह है कि बड़े भद्दे ढंग से इस को किया गया। कोई प्रीपरेशन नहीं की गई। इसलिये सब व्यापार बन्द रहा और काफी नुकसान हुआ। मैंने उन का मुंह बन्द करने के लिए कहा कि इतने बड़े किसी भी काम में कुछ देर तो लगती है। उन्होंने हम से पूछा कि जो प्रति दिन दो या तीन करोड़ रुपये का एक्स्पोर्ट का लास हो रहा है उस को सरकार कहां से पूरा करेगी। मेरे पास इस का कोई उत्तर नहीं था, और मैं इसका उत्तर वित्त मंत्री जी से मांगना चाहती हूं। वह बतलायें कि जो पचास दिनों तक एक्स्पोर्ट अनिश्स में जो नुकसान हुआ है उस को वह कैसे पूरा करने वाले हैं। मैं इन चीजों का कंटगारिकल जवाब चाहती हूं।

मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि जिस समय उन्होंने अवमूल्यन करने का निश्चय किया था उस वक्त उन्होंने कोई प्लैनिंग की या नहीं? अगर उनकी प्लैनिंग थी तो उन्होंने क्या सोचा था कि कितने प्रतिशत अवमूल्यन के द्वारा फूड प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा, कितने प्रतिशत इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा

और कितने प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त स्टील प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा। इसके अलावा मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि कितने प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे कोष में आयेगी। चौथी बात मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि उन्होंने जो बार बार कहा कि हमारे विदेशी व्यापार में होने वाले तस्कर व्यापार को धक्का लगेगा, तो पिछले तीन महीनों में कितने प्रतिशत तस्कर व्यापार को उन्होंने कम किया। विदेशी मुद्रा कोष को बढ़ाने का क्या टार्गेट था और कहां तक उस टार्गेट की पूर्ति हुई। मैं इन तमाम बातों का कटेगारिकल जवाब चाहती हूं।

श्री अशोक मेहता ने अवमूल्यन के बचाव में बड़ी जोरदार तकरीर की। मैं सुनती रही। मैं सोचती थी कि जहां उनका कंफेशन था कि नेशनल इनकम गिर गई, इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन घट गया, स्टैण्डर्ड आफ लिविंग घट गया, वहां यह भी वह बतलायेंगे कि क्या बढ़ गया। अन्त में उन्होंने कह दिया कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी बढ़ गई। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि आर्थिक स्थिति में द्रुत गति नहीं आई। पिछले कई वर्षों में वह बराबर योजना कमिशन के एक बड़े इम्पार्टेंट सदस्य रहें, अब योजना मंत्री हैं। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि आखिर उन्होंने इतने दिनों तक क्या किया। जब इस स्थिति को हम पहुंच गये हैं तब किसी तरफ से हमें कोई आशा की किरण नहीं दिखलाई पड़ती। नेशनल इनकम घटा, प्रोडक्शन घटा। उस के बाद जो सब से बड़ी कमी उनकी स्पीच में हम को मिली वह यह कि उन्होंने फूड प्रोडक्शन के बारे कुछ नहीं कहा।

इस के बाद आप पुअर मैनेजमेंट आफ एकानमी की बात लीजिये पुअर मैनेजमेंट आफ एकानमी के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है। मैं अपोजीशन में नहीं हूं, मेरे अन्दर कांग्रेस के प्रति निष्ठा और विश्वास है। लेकिन में यह बातें देश के हित में सामने रख कर पूछना चाहती हूं। मैं जाना चाहती हूं कि उन्होंने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन सिफारिशों को कौन इम्पिलमेंट करेगा। आखिर वही तो इम्प्लिमेन्ट करेंगे। अगर वह अब तक उन को इम्प्लिमेन्ट नहीं कर पाये तो आगे के लिये उन्होंने क्या होचा है **पुअर मैनेजमेंट आफ एकानमी** के लिये।

उन्होंने जिस को अनप्रोडक्टिव एक्सपेन्डिचर कहा हैं उस को कंट्रोल करने के लिये अच्छा होता कि वह खुद बतलाते कि यह एक, दो, तीन, चार या पांच स्टेप्स हैं जिन से वह उस को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं।

इन सब बातों के द्वारा, मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूं कि, हालत बिगड़ रही है। अगर देश की स्थिति नहीं सुधरी तो उत्पादन बराबर घटता जायेगा। मैं आज इस सदन के द्वारा वित्त मंत्री से पूछना चाहती हूं कि अगर विदेशी मुद्रा कोष में भी कमी आ गई है तो इस सब के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार होगा और किस का दोष होगा वह होगा केवल वित्त मंत्री महोदय का। कच्चे माल की कीमतें बराबर बढ़ रही हैं। लेड, पीतल और जिंक इन सब चीजों का अभाव हो रहा है और दाम भी बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं। ब्लैक मनी काफ़ी सर्कुलेशन में है। जब तक उस ब्लैक मनी को निकालने के लिये नई स्कीम नहीं निकाली जायेगी तब तक प्राइसेज किसी भी तरह कम नहीं की जा सकतीं। एक पागल हाथी को मारने के लिये हमारे भाई एक फिलट की पिचकारी ले कर घूम रहे हैं। उन्होंने क्या तरकीब निकाली कि एक सुपर मार्केट खोल जाये। 50 करोड़ जनता के लिये दस, बीस या पचास अथवा सौ, दो सौ सुपर मार्केट्स खोल कर क्या आप प्राइसेज कम कर सकते हैं इन बच्चों के से खिलवाड़ की बातों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। पचास करोड़ जनता को मुनाफाखोर गिद्धों से बचाने के लिये आप को कुछ कांक्रीट स्टेप लेने पड़ेंगे। और जो ब्लैक मनी इतनी बड़ी तादाद में सर्कुलेशन में है उस को आप

[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]

उसको आप किसी तरह निकालिये । तब आप किसी तरह से प्राइसेज को कम कर पायेंगे । लेकिन सारी मुश्किल इस बात की है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री समझते हैं कि यह भी एक सुपर ह्यूमन हैं । कानूनों की नजीरें निकाल दो और वाहवाही हो गई, सफलता का मुकुट चढ़ गया। और रुपये के अम्बार लग गये । वैसे वह यहां भी सफल होंगे पर मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से बड़ी विनम्रता पूर्वक प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि यदि वे चाहते हैं कि वह कुछ सुधार लायें तो उन्हें कुछ ड्रास्टिक स्टेप लेने चाहियें । उन्हें यह चाहिये कि वह उन लोगों से जो कि प्रेरणा के स्रोत हैं, अर्थात् इस देश की पचास करोड़ जनता, उन से अपना सम्पर्क बनायें, उनका दुखदर्द सुनें । अगर उन को उतना टाइम नहीं है तो जनता के और उन के बीच में जो हम संसद सदस्य हैं जो एक ब्रिज की तरह हैं, उनसे मिलें और उनके विचारों को सुनें । लेकिन मुसीबत तो इस बात की है कि वह जो हमारे देश के एक्सपर्ट हैं वह अपने में इतने होशियार हैं कि वह सोचते हैं ही नहीं कि हमें जनता की मुसीबत देखने या उन लोगों की जो कि देश का प्रोडकशन बढ़ा रहे हैं, उसकी परेशानी दूर कर रहे हैं, उन की बातों को सुनकर उन पर कोई कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है और इसीलिए श्रीमन्, यह तमाम आर्थिक कुरीतियां जो हम अपने चारों तरफ़ देखते हैं बढ़ती ही जा रही हैं श्रीमन्, मैं चाहती हूं कि यह अपने अभिमान और घमंड को वित्त मंत्री महोदय को जो कि उन्हें अपने बहुत बड़े एकोनामिस्ट होने का है, एक कोने में तहाकर रख देना चाहिए क्योंकि उन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि इस देश की जो प्रजातंत्र की परम्परा है यह इतनी गहराई में घसी हुई है हमारे एक एक अणु में कि वहां व्यक्ति इस देश का नेता, इस देश का मार्गदर्शक बन सकता है जिसमें विनम्रता हो, जिसमें हर एक व्यक्ति से प्रेम हो और हर एक व्यक्ति की बात सुन कर उस के बाद कोई नया कदम उठाने की शक्ति हो । आप ने देखा, शास्त्री जी में क्या विशेषता थी जो प्रधान मंत्री बने ? उन के अन्दरज विनम्रता थी, ह्यूमिलिटी थी । उनका प्रेम था इस देश की जनता से । और जब तक कोई भी व्यक्ति यह क्वालिटीज नहीं रखेगा, तब तक कभी भी इस देश का नेतृत्व उस के हाथ में रहने वाला नहीं है और न वह हमारे देश का कोई कल्याण कर सकता है ।

श्रीमन्, मैं आप से यह बतलाना चाहती थी कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने का एक ही उपाय है कि सस्ता रा मैटीरिअल उद्योगों को उपलब्ध कराया जाय और बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोकने के लिए दो हजार तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया जो ब्लैक मनी की तरह सर्कुलेशन में है, तुरन्त उस को निकाला जाय । होम कन्जम्पशन को रोकने के लिए जबर्दस्त स्टेप उठाने की आवश्यकता है । जब तक होमकन्जम्पशन का बाजार इतना गरम रहेगा तब तक हमारे जो प्रोड्यूसर हैं उन को विदेशों में सामान भेजने का कोई उत्साह नहीं बढ़ सकता क्योंकि वर्ल्ड प्राइसेज आज भी हमारी जो होम कन्जम्पशन की प्राइसेज हैं उनसे नीची हैं । नतीजा यह होता है कि हर व्यापारी को यह लालच होती है कि घर में ही क्यों न बेचे ? दूसरे देशों में क्यों बेचे ? और जो 20 परसेंट सब्सिडी उन को मिलती है वह बहुत ही कम है । और देशों में क्या यह होता है ? विदेशों की तरह जितने लग्जरी गुड्स हैं, उन को हेविली टैक्स कर के, उन पर ऐडीशनल ड्यूटी लगाकर और उससे वह सब्सिडी दे कर जो वर्ल्ड प्राइस है । जब तक उसके रेट बार आप अपनी एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस को नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक हमारे देश का एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ सकता और जब तक देश की एक्सपोर्ट अर्निंग नहीं बढ़ेगी तब तक हमारे यहां की आर्थिक दशा यही रहेगी ।

श्रीमन्, इन कर्जों के चमत्कार के बारे में मै और कहना चाहती हूं । हमारे देश के

कर्णधार जो हैं वह इन कर्जों के चमत्कार में इतने तल्लीन रहते हैं कि वह नहीं जानते कि इन कर्जों के पीछे अनेक प्रकार के प्रभाव हैं और वर्ल्ड इनडेटेडनेस इतनी बढ़ती जा रही है कि उसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं धीरे धीरे हम लोग अपने को दूसरों के पोलिटिकल इनफलुएंस में भी डुबाते जा रहे हैं । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी और एक मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगी कि हम लोग उन देशों से जिन की मित्रता पर हम गर्व करते हैं, यदि वह हमारे सच्चे मित्र हैं तो हमें तुरंत उनसे अपील करनी चाहिए कि कम से कम दस वर्ष के लिए सब कर्जों को मोरेटोरियम दे दें और कोई सूद न लें ।

फूड प्रोड्क्शन के बारे में मैं एक बात और कह दूं । आप यह देखिए कि हमारे यहां 6 परसेंट की शार्टेज है फूड की । लेकिन मैंने एक प्रश्न किया था इसी सदन में कि चूहों और चिड़ियों से कितने प्रतिशत अनाज देश में बरबाद होता है, तो खाद्य मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि करीब 14 परसेंट । मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि जिस तरह से और डेवलपिंग कन्ट्रीज ने चूहे, चिड़ियों और बन्दरों के खिलाफ आन्दोलन किया और अपने अन्न की बरबादी को रोका उसी तरह का कुछ न कुछ उपाय हमारे खाद्य मंत्रालय को शीघ्र अपनाना चाहिए । तभी अन्न की कमी दूर हो सकेगी ।

श्रीमन्, मैं एक बात और कहकर समाप्त करती हूं कि अवमूल्यन तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने किया । लेकिन मैं उन से यह चाहती हूं कि वह यह कह कि अब दोबारा अवमूल्यन न होगा क्योंकि अर्जेन्टाइना और ब्राजील की मिसाल हमारे सामने है । इसी वर्ल्ड बैंक ने और वर्ल्ड मौनेटरी फंड ने तरह तरह के जाल रचकर और तरह तरह के प्रभाव डालकर ब्राजील और अर्जेंटाइना को उन का जो क्रूजीरोज और पियासो है उसको वन टू एट डालर जो था, वह आज हो गया वन टू 1550, तक करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया । नौ का दस बार सन् 52 से लेकर 58 तक अपने क्रूजीरोज और पेसोस का अवमूल्यन ब्राजील और अर्जेन्टाइना को करना पड़ा । तो मैं उन से यह आश्वासन चाहती हूं कि अब वह हमें आश्वासन दें कि अब चाहे कुछ भी हो, हम लोग इस प्रकार से रुपये का अवमूल्यन नहीं करेंगे ।

लास्ट बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जिंक कापर और सिलवर इन चीजों की जो शार्टेज है उस के लिए श्रीमन्, बहुत हद तक वित्त मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार है । उस का कारण यह है कि जो मैटल कारपोरेशन था डेढ़ दो साल पहले उससे झगड़ा शुरु हुआ । 20 हजार टन से लेकर 80 हजार टन तक मैटल कारपोरेशन जिंक पैदा करता था । लेकिन उसको नेशनलाइज कर दिया गया है । उस के लिए जो एक्ट लाया गया वह हाई कोर्ट ने नल ऐंड वायड कर दिया है । डेढ़ साल से झगड़ा चल रहा है । जिसका प्रोडक्शन बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है । इसलिए मैं कहती हूं कि उसके लिए भी जो धर्मवीर जी ने फारमूला बताया था क्योंकि आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी हारने वाले हैं जिस तरह कि हाई कोर्ट में हारे हैं, इसलिए जिंक के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के, लिए आप कोई न कोई साल्यूशन निकालिए । जब तक रा मैटिरियल नहीं अवेलेबिल होगा तब तक हमारी तमाम इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द होती जायंगी, देश का प्रोडक्शन घटेगा और एक्सपोर्ट घटेगा ।

Shri K. C. Sharma: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I begin with a feeling of pain and sorrow. I am here ever since 1946. I have seen young men working day and night. I have seen that during the days of transfer of population young sub-inspectors, head constables and constables have faced bullets. I still see young men going from village to village, from field to field, working along with the B.D.O. I have seen District Magistrates wading through knee-deep water and going to the villages. Still to say that

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

the whole of the administration is rotten, whole of the administration is corrupt, I beg to submit, is not fair. Only a corrupt soul sees corruption everywhere.

I beg to say with all the force at my command that Indian judges have integrity, intelligence and impartiality second to no other judiciary in the world. They are among the best cadre of judges in the world. Look at their judgments. Look at their intelligence and their scholarship. I can say this in respect of almost every District Magistrate and with safe conscience, that none of them is corrupt.

Where is the corruption? Do you think that you can judge the present-day administration with the 2000 BC standard! Modern age is modern age. Every young man wants some comfort, some pleasure, some security for his children and his family. If the present structure of society is lacking what is called the rational structure, somebody is likely to go wrong. But taking the picture as a whole, I beg to submit, the Indian Administration....

Dr. M. S. Aney: Ideal.

Shri K. C. Sharma: I beg to submit, the Indian Administration has done its best. The proof lies in this fact, that though 50 countries have become independent, India is the only country which has maintained continuity, which has maintained its administrative set-up, which has maintained a democratic set-up. Others have failed. Do you think you alone, your ministers alone, or we alone have been able to keep up this democracy going? The administration has its own share. They have done well and they deserve a word of praise. I do not say that there are no black-sheep. I do not say that people are not failing. But they are failing only to the extent to which others are failing. All over the world a new change is coming. Democracy itself is a new institution. It is quite new, so far as India is concerned. Therefore, there would be failings here and there; we have to meet them and correct them. But painting everything black is neither a good strategy, nor a good policy, nor good conscience. Let us give the devil its due. (*Interruption*). The hon. Lady Member understands nothing, knows nothing and cannot know these difficult problems.

Mr. Chairman: The Hon. Member may resume his seat. He may continue his speech tomorrow. We will now take up the half-an-hour discussion.

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17 hrs.

*COCHIN SHIPYARD

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Mr. Chairman, I am glad that Shri Sanjiva Reddy is here and I hope he would give a true and correct picture of the position. The question of the construction of the shipyard at Cochin is the biggest scandal. From 20.5.57 to 10.5.66, thirty questions were asked in this House about the construction of the second shipyard, besides an adjournment motion on 15th March, 1960. The answers given from time to time—I have got some of them with me here—contradict each other. Similarly, one promise after another was given and nothing has been done to carry out those

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

assurances or promises. The statements given by the Ministers will clearly show that there was a clever, calculated conspiracy by the Government to hoodwink the Members of Parliament, especially the Members from Kerala, and the people of Kerala. I am sorry to say that it was a deliberate betrayal and cheating of the people. I will show by facts that it was a deliberate betrayal.

On the eve of every election all the Ministers who go to Kerala promise many things, and I can understand it. Shri A. M. Thomas, who comes from that area, promises not only during the elections but whenever he goes there..

Mr. Chairman: Luckily he is here now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am glad he is here. He is interested in that project but he is also duped by his own colleagues, I do not know why. Recently, the Prime Minister who visited Kerala—I do not know whether it is because a large number of people assembled to meet her in spite of my organising a black flag demonstration—also said that the work on the second shipyard would begin. Yesterday, some of the Malayalam papers reported that the Prime Minister has told the Planning Commission to see that it is included in the Plan. Shri Asoka Mehta has stated that the draft of the Five Year Plan is ready. What I want to know from the hon. Minister is whether in the draft Plan there is any provision for the Cochin shipyard. As far as foreign exchange is concerned, I want to know whether they are again trying to get it and whether priority is given to this project. From that it will be clear that what has been said till now is not what is going to happen hereafter.

I am not one who thinks that by the construction of the shipyard at Cochin the whole problem of unemployment in Kerala will be solved. Then why is it that from 1957 till this day all the newspapers in Kerala, irrespective of their party affiliations, all the political parties and the people in general had been agitating for the shipyard at Cochin? It is because the establishment of the shipyard will result in the opening of so many subsidiary small industries and in a State like Kerala, where unemployment is acute, that will help. That the reason why there is so much of agitation for the second shipyard in Kerala.

We have the bitter experience of betrayal and discrimination, not once or twice but about twenty times. In this very House, Shri Kanungo, the then Minister, assured us about the establishment of phyto-chemical industries in Kerala. Shri A. M. Thomas knows the incident only too well. It was a conspiracy. We were assured that the phyto-chemical industry will be established in Kerala.

There was a half-an-hour discussion about it and the answer given after the discussion to the Members from Kerala and to me was, "Be sure, the phyto-chemicals plant will be in Kerala".

It is out of that experience that I am a little bit better when I criticize. It was said here that land was taken and purchased. A question was put and then land was purchased. Another question was put and then fences were put up. Another question was put and the land was taken away and the fences were removed and there is no phyto-chemicals plant. That is what happened.

As far as the fisheries training institution is concerned, experts went to examine and the experts said that Cochin is the best place. There was a discussion. The Minister, then Shri Krishnappa, said, "Yes, it is the best place". But in Ernakulam there are no houses where there are four rooms. So, it was transferred to Bombay, though this was the best place.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

I do not want to give the list of betrayals—1, 2, 3, like that. One thing was continuously done. If the project is not there, the land has been taken and the peasants have been driven away. Even for the Cochin shipyard the land has been acquired and the Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, went there and laid the foundation. That was a foundation of betrayal. It is not the foundation of the shipyard; it is the foundation of betrayal. All the people are driven away. Though we have no project at all, we have one thing. In the name of a project the poor peasants who are living in the place are driven away. The phyto-chemicals plant is also not there and the people also are not there; they are driven away.

Money was wasted. I have said about two things. The other things are there and I want to give a history of this. The UK Shipyard Mission visited this country in November 1957 under the joint auspices of the Colombo Plan and the UK Shipping Conference to advise the Government on the site and the lay-out of a new shipyard, submitted a report to Government in 1958 and after inspecting 19 sites the Mission recommended that Ernakulam site at Cochin was the best place. After the preliminary report Government of India appointed another inter-departmental committee in June 1958. This committee recommended that it must be in Cochin. Then there was a pull from some other State as usual that the shipyard must be in some other place. In answer to a question on February 23, 1965 the Minister said that Shri G. L. Mehta, the Chairman of the National Shipping Board, advised against this proposal. He doubted the advisability to have a shipyard. Even that advice is there. That advice is behind all these things.

My hon. friend, who is not present here—Shri Raghunath Singh, who is now the Chairman of the National Shipping Board opposed my adjournment motion then. Then I did not understand what was the real basis for his opposing that. Now I understand that the National Shipping Board at a meeting 15 days ago said that 75 ships can be purchased. That is the reason why the Government has decided to have no shipyard.

Then the question of soil came, whether the soil was fit. Somebody said that the soil of Kerala is red soil; so, it is not fit. It was tested also. The soil also was found to be good.

Then, on March 15, 1960 I moved an adjournment motion because papers like the *Mathrubhoomi*, *Statesman* and other papers reported that the shipyard was going, that they have already decided. Then there was an agitation in Kerala. The Minister said in answer to a question, which I have stated, once more:

> "I hope, we shall be successful in our efforts and it will be possible to start construction of the yard in the Third Plan period itself."

I do not know whether he used the word "itself" without knowing the meaning of it. He said "itself".

The other day the Minister, Shri Poonacha, said that there was no record of an assurance. I am not blaming him because he does not know what happened. So many ministers have changed that they do not know what the other minister has said. So, usually there will be contradictions. I am not finding fault with him.

Mr. Chairman: But the record should be there.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There must be. He said that now they are waiting for the feasibility of the shipyard. They want to know this after ten years! What has been done these ten years?

And what will be the report of the feasibility committee? It will be, "No foreign exchange now; nothing. So, no shipyard or a ship repairing yard." Or, as Shri Thomas wants now, a naval dockyard or something like that. There will be no shipyard.

Shri Poonacha's statement is an unconvincing exercise in word play. This is what the *Times of India* said; I am only quoting:

> "It is now ten years since Government announced its decision to set up a second shipyard in Cochin."

only ten years!

I will show that there was definite commitment not only to begin the thing but to complete it also in the Third Plan. It is said there is no foreign exchange. Kerala gives about Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange annually and for that Kerala State which is giving foreign exchange, it is difficult to find Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange in the whole Plan, Rs. 2 crores of foreign exchange per year. It is very strange.

I will now, briefly, go to the records.

Mr. Chairman: He may try to conclude soon because there are a number of Members who want to put questions.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will take some time. I will try to finish within a few minutes. I must give all these facts.

In answer to a question, on 20th November, 1957, the Minister said:

> "It may be added that this project is scheduled to be taken up in the 3rd Plan."

In December, 1958, the Minister said:

> "The Committee is still examining certain technical points."

Then, on March 12, 1959, he said:

> "The Committee is still engaged in examining certain technical points which have to be investigated before a site can be finally settled."

Before the site can be settled, there were the technical points to be examined. And now also there are the technical points to be examined.

On March 18, 1960, the Minister said:

> "It depends upon the availability of finance."

On March 18, 1960, the Minister said in a statement:

> "It will be possible to start the construction of the yard in the Third Plan period."

In answer to a question he said:

> "From 1960 onwards, technical Collaboration negotiations are going on with U.K., West Germany, Japan and Sweden for setting up second Shipyard."

On August 8, 1961, in answer to a question, the Minister said:

> "An amount of Rs. 20·52 lakhs was spent during Second Plan. The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 20·5 crores has been included in the list of industrial and mineral projects included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Further, on February 16, 1961, the replies were given in the following manner to the questions put to the Minister:

> "Q. Has any amount been allotted in the Third Five Year Plan for second Shipyard?
>
> A. It has been included in the draft plan and an amount has been allotted.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

Q. May I know whether it will be completed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

A. I cannot exactly say it will be completed. I think, we shall have made a beginning and we shall have made a fair advance. Maybe, if everything goes well, we may also complete it. Due priority is to be given to these projects."

They said that they would complete it and that due priority was to be given to this project.

Then, it was asked:

"The hon. Minister stated it will cost Rs. 20 crores but it has not been included in the Third Plan."

The reply was:

"It has been included in the Third Plan..Rs. 20 crores is the total sum. What amount is to be spent in the Third Plan is yet under consideration."

On March 24, 1962, this is what was stated:

"Negotiations with U.K., West Germany, Japan and Sweden are going on. The approximate cost is Rs. 19 crores.."

....it is coming down; it was Rs. 20 crores and now it is Rs. 19 crores and it is further coming down.

"....and it will be from the resources available to the country as laid down in the Third Plan.

In fact, we would like to have it completed in the Third Plan."

Again, on March 26, 1963, in answer to a question, the Minister said:

"The question of foreign technical and financial collaboration in the project is being actively pursued."

On June 2, 1964, it was said:

"The total estimated cost as per the latest scheme is Rs. 8.67 crores and the foreign exchange content is Rs. 2.67 crores."

Here, I want to say that the cost was Rs. 20 crores and it came down to Rs. 8.67 crores because the shipyard became a repairing yard. It was in 1964 that the Government decided that. They did not want to say that. They knew the people of Kerala are intelligent enough to understand that. So, they wanted to say that slowly. I stress this point that from Rs. 20 crores, it came to Rs. 8.67 crores.

Further, the question was:

"Whether any foreign collaboration will be approached."

The answer was:

"The negotiations with the group has reached such a stage where this question hardly arises."

On September 4, 1964, the Minister said:

"It is hoped that an agreement will be concluded soon."

On December 1, 1964, it was said:

"We were trying for collaboration from 1960 to 1962 with other countries. After 1962, our negotiation with Japanese is going on and we have reached an advanced stage."

On November 30, 1965, this is what was said by the Minister:

"The report is to be submitted by 30th April, 1966."

Then, on August 24, 1966, the Minister said:

"During the last 6 years that we have been negotiating for foreign collaboration relating to the second Shipyard, three delegations visited Japan in connection with the Shipyard, first visit in 1962, the second in 1964 and the third in 1965."

In answer to another question on February 23, 1965, the Minister said that they have not only made a firm commitment—I want to stress this point . .

Mr. Chairman: He will try to conclude in two minutes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I will finish it within two minutes. They have not only made a firm commitment, but they have already entered into an agreement as an advanced stage action for the construction of the project. Sir, it is not a question of concluding in two or three minutes. Here the Minister says that they have not only made a firm commitment but they have already entered into an agreement . . .

Mr. Chairman: We have to conduct the proceedings according to the rules of procedure. So far as half-an-hour discussion is concerned, I may say for the guidance of the members that the hon. Member who raises the discussion will make a short speech after which the questioners will ask their questions and then the Minister will reply. If the hon. Member wants to have a full discussion on this, there are other forms also where it could be discussed as a subject.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: First, it was a short-notice question and now it has come to half-an-hour discussion.

I shall put my points very briefly. The Minister has said that they have not only made a firm commitment—a commitment was made; negotiation was there—but they have already entered into an agreement as an advanced stage action for the construction of the project. Now the 'feasibility' has come. What 'feasibility' is being thought of now? Here an answer has come saying that we have already entered into an agreement as an advanced stage action for the construction of the shipyard; something is being done.

I have only one thing to ask. I do not want to go into the details because you have said that there is no time.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether at least now—the Planning Minister has said that the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan is ready—in the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan how much amount is set apart for the shipyard, whether it is Rs. 20 crores or as it was said by the Minister, Rs. 8 crores and whether, as far as the foreign exchange is concerned, the priority will be given. I want an answer for these. I would say that from 1957 to 1966 the answers given in the House are a betrayal; it is not ignorance; from Rs. 20 crores, it has come down to Rs. 8 crores.

There is a rumour and there are reports in the papers that there will be no Cochin shipyard, there may only be a repairing yard, a boat-yard. Now the draft of the Fourth Five Year Plan is ready. All that I want to say is that, as far as the Cochin shipyard is concerned, let the Government be frank; let them say, "we have no foreign exchange, we have no money because of devaluation" or something like that and then let them say what the position is. As far as Kerala is concerned, it is not a question of Party; it is a question of the whole people of Kerala because the construction of a shipyard at Cochin, where there are no industries at all, is very important. As I said the other day when the Prime Minister went there, nobody, not even the Prime Minister, should say anything without understanding the whole thing . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I hope the hon. Minister will give definite replies as far as the three questions are concerned, namely, whether any money has been set apart in the Fourth Five Year Plan; whether, as far as foreign exchange is concerned, priority will be given; and whether we are going to have a shipyard or a boatyard.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Last time the Hon. Minister, while answering the short-notice question, stated that he could speak only for his Ministry and that he could not speak for the Planning Commission and the entire Cabinet. I am now asking information only about his Ministry.

I understand that there is an offer of yen credit from Japan. I should like to know whether his Department or Ministry has recommended that priority should be given for this second ship-building yard as far as this yen credit from Japan is concerned. I should also like him to enlighten the House whether his Ministry has recommended to the Planning Commission and perhaps to the Technical Committee that only the repairing yard need be taken up during the Fourth Plan and the shipyard can be postponed for the Fifth or Sixth or Seventh Plan, whatever it is.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): In view of the fact that during the first two Plan periods the total expenditure in public sector in the State of Kerala had been only Rs. 0.79 crore out of Rs. 1328 crores and in view of the fact that even during the Third Plan, there had been complete neglect of Kerala by the Central Government, may I know whether the Mitsubishi report has specifically laid down two aspects as conditions precedent to the setting up of the shipbuilding yard in Cochin, namely that firstly the naval jetty which is projecting into the sea should be altered at the expense of the Defence Ministry, and secondly that the explosives dock should not be set up anywhere near it and, therefore, it should not be set in Cochin? May I also know from the hon. Minister whether he has instructed the technical committee to go into the question of the overall cost including the removal or alteration of the naval jetty and to suggest that the cost in Cochin will be inordinately excessive as compared to that in any other area, and thereby deny the ship-building yard in Cochin on the ground that it is more costly? At the same time, may I also know whether Government are trying surreptitiously to bring in the explosives yard, which is being opposed by all sections of the people into the port of Cochin in order firstly to deny us the shipbuilding yard and secondly in order to establish it somewhere else because no other major port would take it?

Shri P. Kunhan (Palghat): What has happened to the Rs. 20 crores provided in the Third Plan? May I know whether Government could give us an assurance that this amount will be earmarked over and above the allocation that would be made in the Fourth Plan, if that scheme is taken up?

Mr. Chairman: Shri Umanath.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I do not want to ask any questions.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether Government have taken any definite decision regarding the policy question of producing ships rather than building ships here? That idea was already in the air even from the beginning. As my hon. friend Shri A. K. Gopalan had pointed out, Shri G. L. Mehta had suggested that in order to reach the targeted tonnage, it would be easier to purchase the ships rather than to have some ship-

yard somewhere in India, either in Cochin or anywhere else. Have Government at least now come to a firm decision about this policy question?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): In view of the fact that some Members from Kerala have urged or have emphasised an element of conspiracy against the State in not building this ship-building yard and in view also of the fact that when the Chinese were attacking our country, some of the Chinese boats were seen near that area, and in view also of the fact that Pakistan has tried to step up its programme of ship-building and building up its own shipyards, may I know why Government which promised to the people this ship-building yard in the Third Five Year Plan have delayed its construction for so long, when our internal situation, our external relations and considerations of our neighbourly relations with Pakistan are such as to necessitate its completion very, very early?

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam): Recent reports in the papers in Kerala have increased the anxiety of the people in this connection. I would like to refer to a report in the *Mathrubhoomi* dated the 6th August. There it is stated that in a private talk, the Minister, Shri C. M. Poonacha, said to a Member of this House that he had his sympathies for Kerala; he is also reported to have said that if there is no shipyard in Kerala, he will try to get at least a ship-repairing yard and attempts are being made to satisfy Kerala by establishing a repairing yard which does not need any foreign exchange or other commitments, just to give some meaning for the assurances given by the Prime Minister. The paper further reports, but not as the Minister having said so, that the Planning Commission is against this second ship-building yard. I want to know whether these reports are correct.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : कोचीन में शिपयार्ड बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार पांच छः सालों से उदासीन दिखाई देती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में किसी कम्पनी को या प्राइवेट आदमी को लाइसेंस इसको देने को तैयार है ? यदि नहीं, तो विदेशों से इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत करने की क्या आवश्यकता पड़ी है ? क्या सरकार में इतनी सामर्थ्य नहीं है कि विदेशों से बिना बातचीत किए हुए अपने बल बूते पर सारा कार्यक्रम बनाये ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The chronological details as given by Shri A. K. Gopalan will themselves show....

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What is this? The Minister is here. But he is making a cat's-paw of the Minister of State.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The details mentioned by Shri Gopalan amply demonstrate that the Government are very earnest in finalising their decision to start constructing a ship-building yard in Cochin. All the things which my hon. friend, Shri Gopalan, has narrated would go to show the Government's earnestness in this regard.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Very big earnestness!

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Of course, he can call it anyway he likes, that would serve his own purpose, but not the country's purpose. What is the country's purpose? It is to see that we develop our own capacity to build ships in this country. Shipbuilding is a highly technical matter and then it cannot be done by arguments, by adjournment motions or short notice questions. None of these things will bring or produce a ship-building yard in this country. It is hard work, it is concentrated thinking.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Why did the Government lay the foundation stone and drive away the people from there?

Shri P. Kunhan: The Minister said that this is not going to bring the ship-yard. This is most improper. Can he make such a statement that our raising this matter will not bring about any such thing?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He is ridiculing the discussion here. He is bringing the discussion here into contempt.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Please bear with me. I am trying to explain. If you are upset, what can I do?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am not upset. But you must speak here with a sense of responsibility.

Mr. Chairman: Please address the Chair.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is the duty of every Member to move resolutions, ask questions, move adjournment motions, and we will continue to do these if the Government are behaving in the manner they are doing at present. What else are we here for?

Mr. Chairman: From what I heard the hon. Minister to say, I think he did not say anything that is wrong.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He was poohpoohing this discussion. He was making fun of us.

Mr. Chairman: What I understood him to say was that this is a thing which has to be done by very hard work, it is a very difficult job, it cannot be done in a day and it takes some time. Let us hear what he has to say. Let him complete his reply and then it will be open to ask a question or two.

Shri Warior: We can understand what you have said, that this is a very highly technical job. But that is different from saying that this cannot be done by putting questions, moving adjournment motions and so on. That means we should not do our duty in Parliament.

Mr. Chairman: Leave something to me also.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Government have been continuously engaged in seeing how soon they could complete their examination of the ship-building yard project and take up the work of the construction of the shipyard. In this country we do not have enough technical knowhow, particularly in this line of industry which is highly technical, and therefore Government had to look round to get the necessary technical consultancy. I must confess there has been a long time taken to fix up proper consultancy agreements with a competent foreign firm. After that everything has been going on very expeditiously.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I have a clarification?

Mr. Chairman: Please wait.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We had four or five parties, from USA, from UK, from West Germany and from Japan. All these people came here and this had to be done in two stages. The first was the preliminary investigation, the preliminary investigations to locate a site and to conduct certain preliminary investigations which were absolutely necessary to take a decision on this matter. The preliminary investigations themselves took about two years time, i.e., from 1957 to 1959 as my hon. friend Shri Gopalan himself mentioned. During 1959-60, Government considered and after comparing all the reports relating to the various sites, the location was finally decided to be in Cochin, and after that they had to look forward to an arrangement with a competent foreign consultancy firm for preparing the project report. We had four or five parties, each of them had their own terms to stipulate, and they were not quite acceptable to Government. Finally, the agreement with the Japanese firm

Mitsubishi was concluded in February, 1965. Within a year their detailed project report has come. It is only in April that we received the project report and the project report is under the consideration of the Government as was mentioned earlier, and we will have the technical committee's report. Immediately after that necessary steps will be taken to allocate the required sums of money and take up the work on hand.

This is the position which I have been explaining, but there are other matters also, the foreign exchange component for instance. Between 1959-60 and now we have developed certain capacity in the country for producing certain types of equipment relating to the shore equipment. This committee is also examining the availability of the indigenous equipment and the materials are required for constructing the shipyard and also building ships. We have developed certain capacity and all that will have to be assessed, and after that assessment only we can know what exactly is going to be the foreign exchange element. These are things which cannot be done quickly or in a cursory manner; these things require deep study, careful examination, and it has to be properly calculated and a programme will have to be laid down. Government are only awaiting that report, and the report is likely to be in the hands of the Government within a couple of weeks, and Government will not doubt take the earliest time to take a decision in consultation with the Planning Commission, and I am sure a decision will be taken as early as possible.

The Prime Minister, at the time she was in Kerala recently, also said that an earliest possible decision will be taken on this matter. It was not indicated when we will start construction, because without a project report, without a carefully studied project, how can anybody take up a project, that is the point.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: What is the position today?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The position is explosive now.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: My hon. friends were referring to other matters, that Kerala has been neglected. Very recently the HMT ...

Mr. Chairman: Please restrict your speech to your subject, do not go into other things.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: He wanted to generalise, I thought I would also reply to them.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: He can take up that issue later, we want an answer for the three or four points raised.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Coming to the point, after the examination by the technical committee, and the technical committee's report will be in our hands very soon, Government will take a very early decision.

Mr. Chairman: Excuse me. Actually, I have myself put a question once about the Cochin shipyard. The point is, the people are very much agitated, not only the people of Kerala but people from all over India, from both sides of the House. Hon. Members feel rather agitated as to why a final decision is not coming. I am glad that you have given certain details, but even now, you are not in a position to say exactly when you will be in a position to start it. That is the first thing.

The second thing is, if I may make it very clear, when we are all functioning here in a parliamentary democracy, this is the only way of finding out things, namely, putting a question, or a short notice question or a calling attention notice or a half-hour discussion. Otherwise, Shri Gopalan or any hon. Member here is not in a position to know what is in your file. Of course, I quite understand with what motive you have said all that you

[Mr. Chairman]

wanted to say, but our friends are agitated for the reason that I mentioned. I hope you also feel the same thing as I feel about it.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): A specific question was asked by my hon. friend, Shri Vasudevan Nair, whether we will be able to announce it soon and whether the Planning Commission has included it in this Plan.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Yen credit.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have not ourselves seen the final draft till now. It is going to be discussed perhaps in these coming two or three weeks, on the 20th or the 21st or so. It will be discussed at the National Development Council. I may assure my Kerala friends on both sides of the House..

Mr. Chairman: Others also.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes, Sir. But naturally the local people are more anxious and much more anxious now because the elections are coming; that is our difficulty.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You know that; you know about the Visakhapatnam steel plant. *(Interruption).*

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why? What have I to gain by the shipyard in my election? The point is, it is an all-India question.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Yes; The Transport Department is anxious, and a stage has been reached now where we have come to the final stages of making a start. Shri Gopalan was narrating what happened since the last eight to 10 years. It is true that some projects are delayed, but now the project report is there. The Fourth Plan is coming in two weeks' time. I am sure that my hon. friends will be very glad to know that something has been done. Dr. Subbarayan has promised and we are only following up.

Mr. Chairman: The fears that our friends were having have not come true. Our friends' fears were that perhaps the shipyard was being taken away from there.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. It is not correct. I am only saying that it is not a delay of years. It is on the 20th or the 21st that the National Development Council is going to discuss it. It is a matter of 10 days more, and while the House is continuing its sittings, the Fourth Plan report will be there and it will become public property. Then, the Transport Department will be very happy to find a provision made for foreign exchange and all that; the Yen credit—Mitsubishi—is also tied up with that. But not much foreign exchange is needed now, because we have been able to produce much more with what we have and what we can from 1958. In the last seven to eight years, our country has progressed fast. Much foreign exchange is not needed now, and perhaps with a little foreign exchange we will be able to do it. The consultants have given the project report; our technicians are examining it. In a matter of days, perhaps before you disperse, we will be able to see something much more clearer than what it is now.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: We shall wait, but if it is a question of election, as mentioned by the Minister, we are also ready to decide it in the election.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Explosive dock.

17.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 10, 1966/Sravana 19, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LSII—1218(Ai)LS—24-10-66—970.